THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 56. PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Further Guarantees Required from the South.

That Senator Sherman's Reconstruction bill is not severe enough in its provisions to suit some people, and even many living in the South itself, is daily evidenced by letters received by ultra radical Senators and Representatives. Senator Sumner, in his efforts yesterday to get his new declaratory resolutions through the Senate, states that the really loyal people in the lately Rebel States were utterly dissatisfied with Sherman's bill, and demanded further guarantees from Congress. He said he had received letters from John Minor Botts, Judge Underwood, and other distinguished loyalists of Virginia, showing this feeling. Botts' letter is as follows:—

RICHMOND, March 8, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—Thank you, Mr. Sumner, thank you with all my heart, not only for myself, but in behalf of every Union man in this State, for your effort to protect the loyal men of the South, not one of whom have I yet seen or heard of that does not protest against this Sherman bill, as it is called, which does not rise to the dignity of an abortion, but is what, in medical terms, is called a "false conception." Kelley's resolution, offered in the House, mends the matter a good deal; but let me beseech you not only to give us registration, but a vote by close ballot instead of *viva voce*, as we have it in this State. Unless this is changed we cannot bring one-fourth of the loyal white vote to the polls for fear of the social effect on themselves and families, and the effect also on their business pursuits. I suppose it would hardly be worth trying to limit the vote on the election of members to the convention and on the adoption of the constitution to those who can take the Congressional test oath. Why should we run the risk of letting the Rebels outvote us on either? I am, respectfully and truly, yours in haste.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

Senator Sumner has also received the following letter from Judge Underwood:—

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 9, 1867.—Hon. Charles Sumner—Dear Sir:—Shall the Southern states still be controlled by the men and the policy that have already brought ruin, disgrace, poverty, and starvation upon them, or shall they adopt the policy of the enlightened States of the North and of the nineteenth century? Shall laws, monopoly, and class legislation, with the necessarily attending ignorance and degradation of the masses, still prevail, or shall we take a new departure from the old course and secure universal education and free schools, with their inevitable accompaniment of enterprise, equality, wealth, temperance, morality, religion, public, private, and domestic happiness. During my Northern exile from home in 1856 for opposition to the extension of slavery into the free Territory of Kansas, I spent months in studying the free-school system of the Northern States, and found in it the spring and cause of Northern wealth, strength, power, and unexampled material, mental, and moral progress. It is perfectly demonstrable that every dollar judiciously expended in those States for education has been returned tenfold in material wealth, to say nothing of the more important culture and refinement which have given dignity of character and elevation of purpose, and those princely benefactions and philanthropic charities of their Lawrences and Peabodys, the wonders of the world, and which never fail to spread their gentle and elevating influences, their Christian and civilizing characteristics, though every avenue and department of social and domestic life. If the State of Virginia, in her present apparently hopeless condition, should adopt the maxim of the North, that the property of the State shall educate the children of the State, and impose a tax of three per cent. on all her real estate, her only present means, for the purpose of building schoolhouses, procuring libraries, and creating a fund for the payment of teachers, it would not only aid in ridding the State of its most terrible remaining curse of land monopoly, but within three years the $12,000,000 thus provided would greatly reduce the false pride of our foolish aristocracy and raise our real estate from its present assessed value of $400,000,000 to at least $500,000,000, with all the other manifold and inestimable benefits of the humanizing and ennobling power of education. It was the glory of the good King Alfred of Old England that he made justice cheap, and brought it to every poor man's door. How much greater glory shall those statesmen achieve who, in imitation of the wise founders of New England institutions, shall make education cheap, and bring it within the reach of all the children of the poor South! It is now the province of the Fortieth Congress to determine whether the old Bourbons, with their cruel code of class privileges, the bowie-knives and revolvers, shall be restored to power, or whether the sweet amenities and mild charities of the new dispensation established by the fathers and sages of New England shall be spread over the desolated territories of the late rebellious States. In the name of our common Christianity I beseech you, in the reorganization of these new governments, leave nothing to the hazards of chance or accident. Kindly, but firmly, adopt those well-matured measures and principles which shall assure to those in the future all the blessings which you enjoy in your own happy and peaceful homes—the blessings of free and equal laws, of universal education, of freedom of the press, and of freedom of religion; and, above all, prevent the ferocious and bloody men who have destroyed so many lives, and so much accumulated wealth, from wreaking their threatened revenge upon their fellow-citizens, who, for their confidence in your justice and humanity, and by adherence to you and the flag of our country, have already suffered more dreadful persecution than this century has anywhere seen inflicted upon any people in any civilized country on this green earth. Save us from being fashioned like Rebel Democratic Kentucky, but conform us to reconstructed, republican Tennessee, and we will then feel that those of us who still live can thank you and our Heavenly Father, and that those of us who have fallen in the struggle by the violence of our common enemies have not died in vain. Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

Australia Exporting Wool to the United States.

The Melbourne *Argus* of December 13 says:—"An experiment of an interesting nature is about to be tried with one of the staple exports of this country. Hitherto all the wool exported from Australia has been sent to London or Liverpool, almost exclusively to the former port. It appears, however, that American buyers are infrequent at the London sales, and to test the United States market a fine ship—the Isabella Hercus—has been placed on the berth for New York direct, carrying wool. The result will be looked forward to with considerable interest. It is very rarely that a vessel sails from this port direct to any of the cities of the east coast of America. This is only the second ship which we can call to mind as having been placed on the New York line during some years past. If the Isabella Hercus finds a good market, a new trade may be opened up."

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND.—Twenty-five ladies have entered their names for the ensuing session at the Ladies' Medical College in London. The ladies' classes at Oxford have proved a great success, and the committee have just issued a programme for the present term. The course of instruction includes Latin, French, arithmetic, Euclid, German, etc.

MEXICO.

Juarez Declares a General Amnesty—His Advance to San Luis—Tepic and San Blas in the Hands of the Neutral Lozada—The French Fleet at Acapulco to Leave for Callao, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, from the Mexican ports, arrived this morning. The *Herald's* special correspondent sends out the following from Mazatlan, dated February 28:—

News had been received at Mazatlan that Juarez had declared a general amnesty to all political offenders. Juarez had left Zacatecas and was at San Luis Potosi, his army increasing in force as he passed through the country, and had received important additions in Escobedo's force, which had joined the President at San Luis Potosi.

General Porfirio Diaz was at Cuernavaca, thirty miles from the city of Mexico, on February 22.

On the same day General Corona was in Guadalajara.

The province of Tepic, together with the port town of San Blas, is held by General Lozada as neutral, and he counts on sufficient force to make his neutrality respected. It is stated that he can call out eight thousand men in twenty-four hours. The French frigate Victoire had brought the remainder of the Mexican imperialist garrison of two hundred and fifty men from Acapulco to San Blas, previous to the entire evacuation of the first-named town. On return of the Victoire to Acapulco the French fleet will leave for Callao. General Losada has ordered two hundred and fifty Imperialists at San Blas to march to Tepic, where they will be disarmed and disbanded.

The Situation Pending the Expected Battle—Canales in Rebellion Again—The Exchange of Prisoners, Etc.

MATAMORAS, March 2.—Escobedo left San Luis the 16th ult. with the balance of his forces, moving towards Queretara. The main body of his army was at Pelipa. The Imperialists were concentrating at Queretaro, and Mejia was expected there.

The *Periodico Oficial* of Monterey published a report of the battle of San Jacinto, stating that four hundred and seventy-six prisoners were captured, besides cannon, ammunition and small arms. The same journal states that certain persons, designated as traitors, will be expelled from Monterey.

The number of prisoners shot by Escobedo was one hundred and three. The Mexicans were spared through the interposition of the liberal chief until the decision of Juarez could be received. Escobedo himself signed the petition to the President.

Private letters received here from the interior have the following—Mejia had detailed the Liberal chief Carvajal at San Juan, the river between Queretaro and Mexico. Miramon and Costillo, with eight thousand men, had left Queretaro and were marching towards San Luis at the same time that Escobedo was leaving that city to meet them. It is thought that a great battle had taken place ere this. The Imperialists are anxiously looked for at San Luis.

Canales has officially pronounced against Juarez at Victoria. The dissidents, so called, inclucing Canales and Gomez, have published a decree declaring Tamaulipas, Zora, and Libere free to the importation of goods. This is in defiance of the general Government. Cortinas is in open rebellion against the authority of General Berriozabal and civil war in this State is likely to follow. The troops at Neuvo Leon, recently serving with Cortinas, have left him. They were instrumental in keeping him in check.

General Berriozabal has been fully authorized to delegate the exchange of prisoners; those upon the French frigate will soon be exchanged, a corresponding number of French being on their way hither. Many of the prisoners in the bands of the Liberals decline to be exchanged, desiring to remain in the country.

A grand international ball was given on the 22d—Federals, Confederates, Liberals and Imperialists joined.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Edward Ruggles,

The artist whose beautiful cabinet pictures have been known during the past five years under the name of the "Ruggles Gems," died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday morning. His age was about fifty years. Dr. Ruggles was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, and began the study of medicine at an early age. After the usual course of instruction in this country, he went to Paris to perfect himself in his profession, and while in that city pursued the study of art as a pastime, with no intention of devoting himself to any other profession than that of medicine. A few years later he returned to the United States, and soon obtained a large practice as a physician, still amusing his leisure hours with the work of an amateur at the easel. About five years ago, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he consented to a public exhibition of a few of his pictures, and the success which attended this introduction of his works to the lovers of art finally led him to relinquish his practice and devote himself to painting the cabinet pieces which have become so popular. Dr. Ruggles painted rapidly, although carefully, and his industry was remarkable. Sometimes he produced more than a hundred small pictures in the course of a single season, and all were eagerly bought. Most of those which were exhibited here last season were painted at his summer residence in Hyde Park, but the greater number of his works were produced at his studio in Brooklyn, to which very few persons ever had access.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 11th.

Sir George Smart.

This well-known professor of music died recently in London, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a popular composer and organist, and was director of music at the coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide, and at that of the present Queen of Great Britain. In 1811 Sir George received the honor of knighthood from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The deceased was intimately acquainted with all the great composers and singers of his day, and taught Sontag and Jenny Lind oratorio music.

Marshal Wratislaw.

Marshal Wratislaw has died in his palace of La Josephstadt, at Vienna, aged eighty-one. He was a Knight of the Golden Fleece and Chancellor of the Order of Maria Theresa.

The Austin Sanitary Flour.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* of February 13 thus notices the famous Gridley sack of flour:—

This is the brand printed in large letters on the buckskin sack containing the celebrated flour with which Gridley realized the sum of $170,963 for the Sanitary Fund. The flour has been in store for some time in Sacramento, and was brought to this city by the steamer Arrow on Monday night. Captain H. S. Sargent took it to his store on Hunter street yesterday morning, and many called during the day to take a look at it. Notwithstanding the fact that it has passed through the tropics twice, and has been carried over twenty-three thousand miles, it is as fresh and good as the first day it was manufactured. It was made at General Bidwell's mills at Chico.

—The author of "Aunt Margaret's Troubles," who is understood to be Miss Dickens, is to furnish the next serial in *All the Year Round*. It will be commenced immediately on the completion of Mr. Edmund Yates' "Black Sheep."

SPRING FASHIONS.

The Styles of Dresses, Hoops and Bonnets—Short Dresses and Small Hoops.

The short jackets and sacques and the infinitesimal bonnets of the past season were not so well adapted to the severe cold winter as to the bright days of early spring; and those who followed the extreme "mode" are suitably clothed for the milder temperature of March.

In some articles of dress the change, since a year ago, is quite marked. The *tilting* hoops, which were adopted by the majority, have been banished from fashionable society, and they are at last voted a relic of bad taste and an unbecoming style. The "tilters" have been followed by a much smaller hoop, and, when proportioned to the figure, the new ones are far more graceful both for in-door and out-door wear.

LADIES' DRESSES.

The gored dress, so long in fashion, will be the prevailing style for the coming season. It is made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, according to taste. For the house the skirt is very wide at the bottom, with a long train. For receptions this skirt is very suitable.

In street dresses there is a decided and apparently popular change. The short dresses, with petticoat to match, are a great improvement upon the looped-up dresses, with trains which would sometimes escape from the best of loopers to sweep the streets. These short dresses require a sacque or jacket to be worn with them, and are generally made *en suite*. Shawls cannot be worn with them; they have too heavy a look, and are not graceful with the new short dress.

The interesting event of last week among the fashion-makers was the opening of the spring dress-patterns, mantillas, sacques, etc., and children's clothing.

The coat-sleeve is still to some extent a favorite, but gradually the flowing sleeve is gaining popularity, and no doubt will have many admirers before the summer is over. Some of the designs for these sleeves are very pretty and novel. One is a half-flowing sleeve over a coat-sleeve, or a coat-sleeve open on the outside and laced, with the loose flowing sleeve falling gracefully over the elbow.

There are several different styles of the peplum basque, each having something in its favor. A short loose sacque, a trifle shorter at the sides than at the back and front, and beautifully trimmed, is very attractive.

The short dresses for the street are made plain at the top, or with plaits at the back, both of which are fashionable. The skirt is usually cut with points around the bottom, and is worn over a plaited petticoat of the same material—but the petticoat is now often made plain, and when trimmed with graduated bands of velvet is very pretty, and many prefer it to the plaited. Everything in the way of dress is elaborately trimmed.

The styles in children's dress are various, as usual.

BONNETS.

The spring styles in bonnets have not yet been brought out, except at the opening of the importers, when the milliners gathered up all the novelties and ordered them home immediately, where they will be hidden until the general opening day. Some change has taken place in shape, but it is not so great as many predicted in early winter. When the small bonnets of the past year made their appearance, the universal belief was that they would not be worn more than a season. But they have survived the winter, and the ladies declare they are almost as much in love with them as ever, especially when they remember the "coal-scuttle" or "sky-scraper," or the Quaker-like bonnet that hides the "little face divine." The fact that large bonnets would conceal much beautiful hair, natural or artificial, that now adorns the heads of the ladies, will effectually keep them at their distance.

The South and the Military Bill.

From the Baltimore Sun, 11th.

The measures introduced in Congress since the passage of the Sherman military act, "to provide a more efficient Government for the Rebel States," especially the bill of Senator Wilson for calling conventions under it in the several Southern States, naturally excites doubt and hesitation with the Southern Legislatures as to what should be their action. Besides the bill of Mr. Wilson, there are the resolutions of Mr. Kelley for inquiring who shall call conventions, etc., and the bill of Mr. Sumner providing a republican form of government and distranchising all who participated in the Rebellion, and prescribing a rigid form of oath. The main object of all seems to be to clothe the military officer in each of the five districts with full powers to call the inevitable conventions, which would render the fate of any present action of the Legislatures very uncertain, especially so under the persistent efforts of the few radical whites to unite the colored people in solid opposition, and to hold conventions of their own.

In North Carolina the white so-called "loyalists," under the lead of Governor Holden, have called a meeting to be held in Raleigh, on the 27th, to "consult together and mature a plan to call a convention of the people of North Carolina to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, in accordance with the terms prescribed" in the Sherman law. The proceedings of those who called the Convention appear in the Raleigh *Standard* (Holden's paper) of the 7th inst., and the following shows what they are after:—

"It was also unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting confer with the colored people of the State, and ascertain their views and wishes, with a view to prompt and harmonious co-operation of all the loyal people of the State in the work of reconstruction."

As a matter of course, the colored people would be expected by all to take such independent part in the elections as other voters may take, under the bill, and therefore any special efforts by a few to enlist them as a class against the great body of the whites can only be mischievous. It will be seen by a Washington despatch that the Wilson proposition, making it incumbent on the military commander to call the Conventions and register voters, is to be reported on favorably. Its adoption will solve the problem of the threatened conflict by State and popular agencies in calling Conventions.

A Shipload of Charity.

Several weeks ago the Government, instigated thereto by Mrs. General Fremont, granted the use of a ship to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, to transmit their gifts to the suffering and starving poor of the Southern States. As one of the active managers of that charity, she supplied the Government with information, subsequently confirmed by the statistics and reports of General Howard's Bureau, regarding the extent and amount of that suffering, which demonstrated that, while the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau were relieving distress, much remained to be relieved for which the resources of private charity were better suited.

The Dunbarton, which is the name of the vessel obtained by Mrs. Fremont from the Government on behalf of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, is now lying at one of our wharves ready to receive her cargo. All contributions from other cities and from the country at large should be immediately transmitted, for the purpose of freighting her with bacon, clothing, drugs, and everything else needed for the relief of the suffering South, besides the corn, to the purchase and sending of which the Southern Relief Commission has, we believe, voted to confine its efforts.

We are informed also that the application of Mrs. Fremont to Congress for an appropriation for Southern relief is likely also to be successful. Reunion would be better than many millions.—*N. Y. World.*

Murder at Germantown, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 11.—One of the most brutal murders ever perpetrated in this vicinity was committed at Germantown, twelve miles below this city, last Saturday morning. The victim was the wife of John Welch, an itinerant Irish laborer of vagrant habits. The mangled and bruised body of the murdered woman was found by the roadside, about a mile from the village of Germantown.

The murder was apparently committed with a stone or some blunt-like weapon. The details of the affair are shocking in the extreme. Welch has been arrested as the murderer. Welch says he was last employed on the New Haven Railroad, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. On Wednesday he and his wife came to this city from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and he passed two nights in jail here for drunkenness. The murdered woman has a brother, named John Ross, employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and three sisters in New York city. The following is Welch's statement:—

"Was on my way to Germantown to find the Overseer of the Poor; walked there from Hudson with my wife, begging our food along the way; stopped at Germantown, and procured liquor in two places, and also made application at the tavern for lodging for myself and wife; was told there was no room for our accommodation; left Germantown Corners, and went in the direction of John P. Rockfeller's house, who is the Poor Master; when near his house, my wife sat down in the middle of the road, and refused to go further; she asked me for a drink of whisky; I gave the bottle to her, when she drank, and I took the balance. We both then laid down in the middle of the road. I knew nothing from that time till I heard my wife shout in a loud voice, 'Murder!' and then exclaim, 'I am murdered!' I sprang to my feet, and saw two men walking away, whistling. Didn't think anything of it at the time, and did not think anything was the matter with my wife. I then proceeded to make a fire with some pieces of rails and other stuff a short distance from where I laid. After I kindled the fire I dragged my wife to the light, when I discovered she was dead. I then placed the body parallel with the fire, took a large stone, heated it, and placed it near her feet, and remained with the body till daylight." Dr. Near, of Germantown, examined the body, and discovered three large cuts on her head—one on the top about two inches long, one at the back of her head, and also a large cut over the eye, cut down to the bone. The face and head of the woman were considerably burned, and the whole appearance of the body was frightful. The verdict of the jury was "that the murdered woman came to her death at the hands of John Welch, her husband." Welch is now confined in the Hudson Jail.

LATER.—I visited Welch this afternoon in his cell, and in reply to my question, he answered, "As God is my judge, I am innocent." It is now suspected that two vagrants, who had been released from the Hudson Jail, and who, it can be proved, had followed Welch and his wife, know more of the affair than it was at first supposed, and Justice De Witt, of Germantown, has already started officers on their track. Welch tells a very straight story, without any appearance of affectation whatever, and it is possible that he is innocent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election To-day—What the Republicans Confidently Expect to Accomplish.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Large numbers of voters are coming into all sections of the State to throw their votes to-morrow, and among them a number of Washington clerks. All the towns except Newcastle will choose local as well as State officers; and the cities, except Manchester, Portsmouth, and Dover, choose municipal officers. The Republicans are confident that they will carry the State by at least 4000 majority. The Democrats are sanguine that the Republicans will not have over 2000 majority. The only hope of the Democratic party is disaffected Republicans—the Stearns men—and they reckon this class at 2000. The Republicans hold that the whole number of disaffected will not exceed fifty, and these are to be found in Franklin and Lebanon, if anywhere.

The closest Congressional District in the State will be the First District, where the contest lies between Ela and Marcy, the latter of whom was a Democratic member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. The Republicans are confident that Ela will be elected. The Legislature will be largely Republican. The leaders of that party estimate one hundred majority in the House out of three hundred and fifty members, and three majority in the Senate out of twelve members. The rival candidates for Speaker in the House will be L. D. Stevens, of Concord, and Major-General Griffin, of Keene. There are no large political meetings in the State to-night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—Arnheim vs. Wilmanding; Gardiner vs. Lisk.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a full attendance at this Court this morning. But, as a general thing, there is but little mercy or charity in the motives of the audiences that generally crowd a criminal Court, and whether the weather is inclement or otherwise, this Court will never be offended by a scarcity of parties or spectators.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John H. Brown, Robert Alsop, and Jonathan H. Walters, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and obtaining money under false pretences, a demurrer to the bills of indictment was argued. The bills charge that the defendants, in January, 1865, conspired to cheat and defraud Joseph H. Thornley of $4000, by means of the following representations, that are alleged to be false:—They owned, and had a good and marketable title in, a tract of land containing 1000 acres, and situated in Kanawha county, Western Virginia; and that, by means of these false statements, they did induce Joseph H. Thornley to pay to them $4000 for an interest in this tract of land. The demurrer was argued upon the grounds:—First. As a matter of law, there is no such State as Western Virginia, the correct name being West Virginia; and, also, second, the bill does not set forth that the defendants did not have a good and marketable title in the said tract of land.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 12.—There was rather more activity in the Flour Market to-day, but prices remain without essential change. There was a better demand from the home consumers, and some little inquiry for exportation. The sales reach 1800 barrels, including 1000 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra and extra family on private terms; 450 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; 100 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11 50@13·50; extras at $9@10·50; superfine at $8@8·75; and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, there being little or no demand except for prime lots, which are scarce and held at relatively high prices. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·75; Southern do. at $2@3·15; and California at $3·15. 500 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·35. Corn is in fair demand at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 8000 bushels new yellow at 98@99c. in store and from the cars, and $1 afloat, including 2000 bushels white at $1·02 afloat. Oats are quiet and lower. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 62@64c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 ₱ ton.

Whisky—There is nothing doing, except in the contraband article, which sells at 89c.@$1·40.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 12—Noon.—Consols opened at 91 for money. Erie Railroad, 40¼; United States Five-twenties, 74¼; Illinois Central, 38.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Noon.—The Cotton Market opened dull and without much activity, the sales being small, and will not aggregate more than 5000 or 6000 bales. Prices are unchanged; middling Uplands, 13d.; Orleans, 13¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Lard dull at 50s. 6d. Bacon, 41s. per cwt. for middles. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

Rosin, 9s. 3d. for common. Ashes, 33s. for pots. Iron 53s. 6d. for pigs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH COURTS.

The *Globe* reports the following, which took place on the 26th of February:—

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—(Before the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington).—The American War.—Action by the United States Government—The Mary, otherwise the Alexandra.—This was an application on the part of Mr. Proleau, the alleged owner of the vessel, that the American Government having seized the same as having belonged to the Confederates, that security should not only be given for costs, but also for damages. The other part of the matter was to give bail, but it was abandoned. Mr. Milward, Q. C., and Mr. Butt was in support of Mr. Proleau; Dr. Twiss, Q. C., Mr. Brett, Q. C., and Mr. Elliotson for the American Government. Mr. Milward and Mr. Butt insisted on security for damages as well as for costs. His Lordship had in other cases in which the United States had seized several ships, which had been engaged in what was called the rebellion, decided that security should be given for costs, as the plaintiff was in fact a "foreigner." They (Mr. Milward and Mr. Butt) did not rely on the generosity of the Government, and therefore asked for security for damages as well as costs. Dr. Twiss and Mr. Brett denied that in a case of possession the Court could order security for damages, and that the Government was entitled to ask for security for damages as well. His Lordship, at nearly one o'clock, ordered security for costs, and as to damages, would consider the point.

On the 27th the great Chancery suit came up again for hearing, before Vice-Chancellor Wood, the United States were plaintiffs, and Wagner, Proleau, and others, defendants. The argument was on the demurrer of the defendants for the United States "bill." The Attorney-General, for the defendants, opened the following points:—1. Whether an account of the kind claimed by the United States could be taken. Upon this point the Vice-Chancellor decided it could not be maintained. 2. Whether the United States are proper parties, and can, in their corporate capacity maintain a suit. Upon this point judgment was reserved; but was to be given on Tuesday, the 5th of March.

The counsel for the United States were Sir R. Palmer, Q. C., Mr. Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Druce, Q. C., and Mr. Wilkens, and for the defendants, the Attorney-General, Mr. James, Q. C., Mr. Kay, Q. C., Mr. Charles Hall, and Mr. J. P. Benjamin.

TURKEY.

CHANGE OF TURKISH MINISTRY.

The following despatch, dated Constantinople, February 16, 1867, has been received:—

Two days after my last note the tide suddenly turned. Riza Pasha went out and Fuad Pasha came into power. It is generally believed that this was brought about by foreign influence, and that it is connected with some plan of the Great Powers to change the position of things in Turkey. I think this view is based on the speeches of Queen Victoria and Napoleon.

My own information is that the fall of Riza Pasha was as unexpected by the Ambassadors of France and England as by any one else, and it is not known at the Embassies here what plan England, France, and Russia have agreed upon, if upon any. The Porte has received positive information that Lord Stratford is to be sent here on a special mission in connection with the Eastern question, but the English Embassy has no information on the subject whatever, except the town talk.

The most trustworthy Greeks say that the revolution will break out in four or five weeks in Epirus and Thessaly, whatever the Great Powers may do. An American naval officer, just from Belgrade, assures me that Servia is determined to fight the Turks, and war in that quarter is almost certain. Fuad Pasha will use all his influence to preserve peace.

The war in Crete goes on. Two battles were fought ten days ago, which were favorable to the Cretans. The Turks have come back to Canea quite demoralized. Our Minister here and our Consul at Crete are very much annoyed and chagrined that our vessels of war have not yet appeared at Crete to take off women and children.

Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Me., March 12.—At a municipal election held here yesterday, Albert G. Wakefield was elected Mayor by a vote of 1185, to 738 for S. H. Dale and 113 for J. S. Ricker. Messrs. Wakefield and Dale are both Republicans, and the City Council are nearly all Republican. The Democrats made no fight as Democrats.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.—The *Newspaper Press Directory*, for 1867, gives the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1294 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 965; Wales, 49; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 128; British Isles, 14. Of these there are 55 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 1 in Scotland, 13 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. On reference to the edition of this useful *Directory* for 1857, we find the following interesting facts, viz.:—That in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 819 journals; of these 37 papers were issued daily, viz., 26 in England, 6 in Scotland, and 5 in Ireland; but in 1867 there are now established and circulated 1294 papers, of which no less than 84 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has very greatly extended during the last ten years, and more especially so in daily papers; the daily issues standing 84 against 37 in 1857. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 588, of which 198 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities."

GOOD REASONS.—An English soldier, recently testifying before a recruiting commission in England, gave substantial reasons for declining to re-enlist in the Indian service:—"When a man in India thinks of the heat, the bugs in his bed, mosquitoes, flies, and sickness, something is wanted to make him stay out."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were inactive. June 7·30s sold at 105¼. 109¼ was bid for old 5·20s; 109¼ for 6s of 1881; 97⅛ for 10-40s; and 105⅛ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@102; and old do. at 97¼.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51@51¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, an advance of ¼; and Norristown at 61, no change; 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Elmira common, 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common, 20 for preferred do.; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 29 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Girard College sold at 28; 78 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52¾ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53¾, no change; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do. do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 55¾ for Delaware Division, and 56 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 135⅛; 1 P. M., 133¾, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

The Money Market is working easier in Boston than when we last referred to it, confidence, which was shaken by the recent bank and stock-jobbing irregularities in that city, having been restored. At Chicago some of the discount houses report a fairly active demand for money, called out by the speculative movements in produce and provisions, but elsewhere the amount of paper offering is very light, and the demand for accommodation is mainly confined to renewals. The banks favor only the best names, and these pass at ten per cent. In the open market money is more abundant, and loans are negotiated on approved paper at 1¼@1½ per cent. per month. Exchange on the East is coming in from the interior, and the market is less firm and active, although over the counter rates remain steady at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

The supply of money was more abundant than last week to the Stock Exchange, and loans were made in many cases at 6 per cent., although the rate usually asked by the banks was 7. In one or two exceptional cases large amounts were loaned to first-class parties on Government securities at 5. In the discount line there is increased activity, and the best grade of paper submits to 7 per cent. The amount of commercial paper offering is probably ten times as large as it was a year ago. The statement of the associated banks for the week ending on the 9th instant had a favorable effect in strengthening confidence in a continuance of monetary ease. The legal-tender notes show an increase of $1,509,245, and the deposits of $2,264,613. The loans have increased $1,578,027, owing chiefly to the enlarged volume of business on the Stock Exchange. The specie has decreased $711,199, owing to withdrawals for custom duties, and the circulation has increased $115,378.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, Old	97¾	100 sh Read R	830.	51	
$800 do. New	101⅞	500	do	C.	51
20 sh Leh N	53⅛	200	do	830.	51⅝
4 do	53¾	100	do	830.	51
25 sh Penna R	57	100	do	830.	51
150 do	56.	57	100	do	51
72 do	57	100	do	830.	51
20 sh Norrist'n	61	100	do	C.	51
21 sh Leh V scr	16	100	do	830.	51
300 sh St Nich C	660.	1⅛	100	do	830. 51
100 sh Girard College	28	100	do	20.	51
100 sh Reading	530.	51⅜	100	do	830. 51
100 do	530.	51⅜	100	do	830. 51
100 do	51 1-16	100	do		51
100 do	860.	51	100	do	51
100 do	860.	51			

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107@107⅛; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. new, 106⅜@106⅝; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@97⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105½@105⅝; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do., 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107@107⅛; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@97⅜; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@105⅞; do., June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., July, 1864, 16¼@17⅛; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@16¼; do., October, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., December, 1864, 14¼@14½; do., May, 1865, 12⅛; do., August, 1865, 11⅛; do., September, 1865, 10⅝; do., October, 1865, 10⅜. Gold, 134@134⅛.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....48

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque E. Shultz, Anderson, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr A. J. Ross, Small, Cardenas, I. Hough & Co.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludlam, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. Haley, Haley, Wilmington, Baugh & Son.
Schr G. S. Powell, Baggs, Accomac, Conquest & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. G. Knight & Co.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Express, Brown, 3 days from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 5 days from Boston, with linseed to captain.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cumberland, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.
Ship Salem, Dixon, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 26th ult.
Ship Charlotte, Lendstrom, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.
Ships Emma Krey, Parow, and Uller, Meisen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.
Brig Ortolan, Ely, hence, at Havana 4th inst.
Brigs W. Welsh, Strobridge, and Wave Crest, Davis, from Trinidad, at Havana 4th inst., and both cleared for Philadel

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Public Stocks Abroad.

From the Times.

Five-twenties of the United States now bring in London say 73-4. If converted into five per cents., payable abroad, they would appreciate in value, as is proved by the price of other bonds having similar conditions. Massachusetts sterling bonds, for example, generally rule two per cent. higher than Five-twenties. The later Russian loans, which are made payable in London, bring fifteen per cent. more than those payable in St. Petersburg. Holland three per cents., payable in London, bring one hundred and forty. Peruvian bonds, during the war with Spain, stood at ninety, or about twenty per cent. higher than Five-twenties, etc.; hence the justice of the inference that United States bonds would appreciate if issued in compliance with the same business principles which govern the loans of other first-class nations, *i. e.*, being made payable at the great money centre of the world.

The appreciation of Five-twenties in Europe would necessarily carry with it an approximate increase in the value of Five-twenties held here, the amount held in Europe being large enough to fix the market price of the whole loan here as well as abroad. All other American securities would likewise be influenced in the same direction, and greenbacks, which are the same security as Five-twenties, except that they bear no interest, and are redeemable at the rate of four millions per month, would be thus brought nearer to the gold standard without excessive contraction.

The United States, with abundant resources and recuperative energy and force, has only to acquire the confidence of the financial world to take the highest stand in the market, and to borrow money at the lowest rates of interest.

The almost unprecedentedly low rate of interest abroad at the present time—2 per cent. a year—is peculiarly favorable for the proposed conversions, and renders immediate action on the part of Congress authorizing the new five per cents. highly important for the welfare of the whole country. It is a subject which can be appropriately legislated upon at the present session, as the proposition involves no party or sectional question, and being exclusively financial and promotive of the public credit—originally recommended and again urged by Secretary McCulloch—it would meet the prompt approval of the President and of the country.

The Administration and the South—Active Movements Towards Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

The White House, it appears, was the scene of a good deal of bustle on Saturday last on the important business of Southern Reconstruction. Among the distinguished visitors present during the morning was General Grant, who remained in consultation with the President for quite a long time. The General had completed a letter of instructions, approved by Secretary Stanton, and which he submitted to Mr. Johnson for his consideration, with the name of five generals for the five military districts into which the ten excluded Rebel States by the new law are divided. These officers are Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Sickles. Ord, or Hancock—all good men.

Meantime two enabling acts under the new general law have been proposed in the Senate—one from Mr. Sumner and the other from Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Mr. Sumner's "bill to guarantee a republican form of government" to each of the ten outside States, and to provide for their restoration to practical relations with the Union proposes a provisional government for each of said States, to consist of a Governor and Legislative Council of thirteen, to be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate, and a registration of voters by said provisional Governments (excluding various classes of Rebels), in view of a regular State reorganization. Mr. Wilson's bill proposes the shorter method of empowering the military commanders in the premises, or, with the consent of the commander in any case under his jurisdiction, that the acting Governor shall be charged with these provisional arrangements, including a registration of voters. Some enabling bill providing a uniform system of action will probably be passed before the adjournment of the present session; and Senator Wilson's plan, substantially, we learn, is approved by the Judiciary Committee of each House.

While these proceedings are under way in Washington, the leading politicians and the people of the States directly concerned are beginning to recognize their real situation, and are actively moving to meet its requirements. In Virginia the Senate of the existing Legislature has agreed upon an election of a convention under the terms imposed by Congress; while the colored population of Richmond have taken the initiative towards a new party organization. North and South Carolina and Georgia are in an active state of fermentation, while in the name of Louisiana Governor Wells has issued a proclamation that all political elections henceforth in the State must be regulated by this Reconstruction law of Congress, including the disfranchisement of Rebels and the general enfranchisement of the blacks. He appears, however, on the charge of an unstitutional assumption of power in this matter, to have come into collision with the existing pro-Rebel Legislature—a dispute which the forthcoming military commander over Louisiana and Texas will most likely have to settle.

Looking over the whole field, the idea is entertained in Washington by intelligent parties that all the excluded States, from present indications, will be reinstated in both Houses of Congress by the 1st of January next, which will give them abundant time to organize and shape their respective courses in regard to the coming Presidential election. On Saturday night last, however, on the occasion of a complimentary serenade, the new Senator, Morton, late Governor of Indiana, said that "there might be delays in reconstruction; but he anticipated that in two years the South would be admitted to all its rights." In other words, Senator Morton thinks this great consummation will hardly be reached till after the Presidential contest of 1868; but if the States concerned, each and all, proceed actively to the work in meeting, in 1867, the terms of reconstruction laid down, the dominant party will be compelled by Northern public opinion to open the doors and let them in. From every point of view, and in any event, the industrial, financial, social, and political interests of the excluded States invite them to the speediest possible fulfillment of the terms of Congress.

Progress of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

The Reconstruction act which passed the late Congress over the President's veto is already virtually accepted by the South. It is, of course, denounced and execrated by certain noisy ex-Rebels (mainly of the bomb-proof variety); but not many, even of these, talk of resisting it, while the policy of "masterly inactivity" has few advocates, and their number is rapidly dwindling. And for this there is excellent reason, in the fact that, if the ex-Rebels refuse to organize their States under the act of Congress, the unconditional Unionists (white and black) will organize each of and by themselves. If, then, the ex-Rebels should insist on testing the constitutionality of the act before the Supreme Court, they will simply compel that Court to decide whether a State organization by loyal men in obedience to an act of Congress, or a rival organization by ex-Rebels in defiance of Congress, shall be recognized and upheld by the authority and power of the Union; and it does not seem probable that a majority even of our present Judges will decide that issue against Congress and the loyal organizations.

The ten Rebel States are to be reorganized under the late act of Congress, and are to choose Representatives and Senators to claim seats in the present (Fortieth) Congress. So much is already assured. And it is morally certain that the great body of their people, irrespective of past differences of politics or condition, will participate in such reorganization and election.

Nor is there any symptom of violent perturbation or deadly collision likely to result from the act which was so lately stigmatized by its enemies as one "to organize hell" in the South. On the contrary, the prospect is decidedly favorable to a nearer approach to peace and order than has been exhibited at the South for years. Outrage and violence are less prevalent there than they have been; and there is reason to hope that the reconstruction at hand will be marked by no such hideous tragedies as those which in 1866 disgraced the cities of Memphis and New Orleans.

The only clouds on the horizon are fairly chargeable to an omission by Congress to prescribe the machinery whereby reconstruction is to be effected. Had the act prescribed a day (say the 4th of July) whereon the people of the ten States respectively *shall* (not may) meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and directed either the provisional State authorities or the military district commanders to designate persons to hold the polls, count the votes, etc., all trouble would have been precluded.

That the omission is unfortunate is already manifest in Virginia and in Louisiana. In Virginia, the blacks and other loyalists are exhorted not to vote at the election which will doubtless be held under the auspices of the State authorities, but to hold an election of their own. We trust means will be found to avoid a double election; and we cannot help advising the loyalists of that State to follow the lead of Francis H. Pierpont rather than that of James W. Hunnicutt.

In Louisiana, it is reported that the ex-Rebels propose to hold a constitutional election as if in conformity to the act of Congress, but to reject the votes of all colored men! We do not believe they will persist in this stupidity. If they mean to deny and resist the authority of Congress in the premises, their obvious course is to adhere to their present State organization, and take no part in the choice of delegates to make another.

On the whole, the good work of reconstruction is progressing favorably and rapidly. Those who have for years vociferated that the radicals were bent on keeping the Southern States unrepresented and in chaos until after the next choice of President, will be singing a very different song before December.

Lord Derby and his Dukes.

From the World.

The Tory Dukes are coming forward, as befits the derivation of their title, to the van of their party in the impending battle with the great Liberal leader whom Mr. Beresford Hope pleasantly describes as "a blustering, foul-mouthed Quaker from Rochdale." The telegraph informs us that in the now completed reconstruction of the Earl of Derby's Cabinet, the Duke of Richmond takes the Presidency of the Board of Trade, the Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council, and the Duke of Buckingham goes into the Colonial Office. The highest rank in the British peerage has never been so fully represented in any previous administration of the present century, nor, indeed, at any time since the Cabinet disrespectfully chronicled by history as the "Broad Bottom" Government of Henry Pelham in 1744, in which no less than six Dukes—of Dorset, Grafton, Bedford, Montagu, Argyll, and Newcastle—had seats. As the British peers have commonly had the courage and good sense to anticipate the advent of mischief to their order, this influx of the "strawberry leaves" by no means prognosticates any effort to stem the tide of parliamentary reform.

One of the noblemen who have thus taken office under Lord Derby, indeed, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, is both an abler and a more liberal politician than the Earl of Carnarvon, who has made way for him in the Cabinet. As the heir to a magnificent position and a ruined fortune, the Duke, when Marquis of Chandos, proved himself to be a man both of character and of ability. He was for many years chairman of one of the great English railways, and, as he has visited both the United States and the Canadas, he comes into the Colonial Office at a time when his experience of travel and of business life will be of particular advantage both to himself and to the Cabinet which he has joined. Like his colleagues, the Dukes of Marlborough and Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham is still in the prime of life. The Duke of Marlborough—who made himself famous, as Lord Blandford, in the House of Commons twenty years ago, by his efforts to reconstruct the Church of England—is a peer of more weight in certain sections of the English ecclesiastical world than in the realms of politics or finance. If he cannot greatly help the Derby Government, however, neither can he greatly harm it, in the essentially honorary office which he has accepted. The Lord President of the Privy Council is, in a manner, the Turveydrop of the British administration, and the Duke of Marlborough is probably a match for any of the Whig peers in the matter of deportment. In England, where opinion as well as acres are hereditary, and noblemen are born to their political convictions as they are born to their coronets, the reappearance of a Duke of Richmond in the field of public life, after a lapse of eighty years, may perhaps excite attention. The grandfather of the actual Duke (whose stately figure is familiar to us from its prominence in the long popular picture of the "Death of Lord Chatham") sat in the Rockingham administration during the last year of our national war of independence. His grandson may get some light from his ancestor's political experience to help him in dealing with a popular movement which has already been signalized by London crowds cheering for "the United States" under the windows of an American Minister, himself the grandson of that John Adams on whom the Tory England of 1782 not unjustly looked as the loudest-voiced and most implacable of her transatlantic rebels.

The political lessons which America may read to Lord Derby and his dukes, however, must unfortunately now be taken with a very large grain of salt. It will not be easy even for so bold and eloquent a speaker as the "blustering Quaker from Rochdale" to bring the Union just now into the British Parliament on a question of equal representation. If Mr. Bright appeals to America as a political model, the Tory Earl and his dukes may fairly turn his own guns upon him, by simply showing, what is the lamentable truth, that not even rebellious Ireland, shaken with rumors of a Fenian war, is so utterly unrepresented in the British Parliament as are one-third of the inhabitants occupying more than half the settled area of the United States, in the so-called Congress of the American Republic.

—A writer in the *Cosmos* says comets' tails are an optical illusion. A comet is nucleus *et præterea nihil*.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP. I was reading half bottle, I was entirely relieved. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864. READ AND REFLECT.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

Dr. WRIGHT.—This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864. Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINNILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS, 136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE, 8 1¾ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15¾

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street Three doors above Walnut. 11 8¾

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTEL CHURCHES, ETC., FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O Send for a Pamphlet. 23stuth3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 1 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which; loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 24rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [1 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO., 3 4 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO., 12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

76 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. 1 21 2m4

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 81 3m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 25, 1865; May 1, 1866 Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¾

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment compriaes such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc, etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, etc., 11 11smth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND 8 1¾ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smwfm

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. 1 19 3m

January 1, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.—Last evening the Franklin Institute again met to consider the proposed ordinances before Councils in reference to inspecting steam boilers.

Coleman Sellers, Esq., presided, in the absence of J. V. Merrick, Esq., who was unable to be present in consequence of a previous engagement. The Secretary, Professor Morton, read the minutes of the last stated meeting, which were approved.

Colonel Page, who was present, asked the privilege of making a few remarks. He stated that, in addition to the two ordinances which the meeting was about to consider, there were others, having reference to the subject, in the hands of Mr. Evans, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Law of Councils. Mr. Briggs also had one, and it would be impossible for the Institute to properly compare the ordinances in general meeting.

The better plan would be to refer the whole subject to a committee of the Institute. All ordinances in reference to the subject could be referred to them. The committee could then prepare an ordinance, a proper one, too, and submit the same to a general meeting for action. If approved or amended, it would then go to Councils and be acted upon.

Mr. William B. Le Van moved that the whole matter be referred to a special committee of the Institute. Agreed to.

Mr. Williams made a motion that the Committee consist of seven gentlemen. This was also agreed to.

Mr. Hart made a motion that the Sub-Committee on Law of Councils be invited to attend all meetings of the Special Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Briggs moved that J. V. Merrick, Esq., be appointed Chairman of the Committee. Agreed to.

On motion, the Special Committee was increased to nine, and the following named gentlemen were appointed the Committee, with Mr. Merrick as Chairman: — Robert Briggs, Esq., James Moore, Esq., William Sellers, Esq., Coleman Sellers, Esq., William B. Le Van, Esq., Thomas Shaw, Esq., Samuel Hart, Esq., —— Greenfield, Esq.

On motion, adjourned.

INTERESTING REPORT OF PRISON INSPECTORS.—The Board of Prison Inspectors present many interesting facts for the consideration of the public and the Legislature. We select at random the following extracts:—

During the past year, the Board has to regret the loss of two old and valued members. Matthias W. Baldwin, Esq., who had served for a period of more than ten years as an inspector, died 7th September, 1866. Mr. Baldwin was appointed to this office by the Court of Common Pleas, in 1856, upon the reorganization of the Board in that year, when the appointing power was conferred upon the Courts. Mr. Baldwin's high character and distinguished position in the community could not but give weight and consideration to any body with which his name was connected.

The Board has also to express the most sincere sorrow at the resignation of another old and most useful colleague, Dr. William Shippen, Jr. Dr. Shippen entered the Board at the same date as Mr. Baldwin, having received his appointment also from the Court of Common Pleas in 1856. Dr. Shippen has been known through a long life, as one of the most prominent philanthropists of Philadelphia.

The Board has had much pleasure in receiving as a colleague James A. Freeman, Esq., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Freeman's long experience in public affairs will no doubt make him a very useful member of this body. The vacancy, from the resignation of Dr. Shippen, is not yet supplied.

In alluding to the great increase in the number of commitments, the Board says:—It is evident that the capacity of the Prison is now, and with succeeding years will become still more inadequate to the demands of the city. The separate system has been necessarily abandoned, in all the departments of the Prison; and even in the convict corridors, two, three, and in some cases, four prisoners are placed together in a single cell. A House of Correction for vagrants is now a serious desideratum—if on no other grounds, at least from the absolute want of capacity in the Prison to afford proper accommodation to the three-fold union of vagrants, untried prisoners, and convicts, whose destination is the County Prison. The Board has more than once expressed the opinion that a House of Correction would be most advantageously connected with the Prison. The vacant square adjoining the Prison, belonging to the city, and now used as a parade ground, would furnish an admirable site for a House of Correction. And the Legislature is respectfully asked to pass the necessary acts to enable this Board, with the concurrence of Councils, to proceed to the erection of the building.

PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL.—A meeting of the Committee on Finance was held last evening, and after the transaction of the regular routine business, the question of reporting a resolution to Councils asking the Legislature to pass the act providing for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill, to commence at the foot of Callowhill street on the east and Powelton avenue on the west, was taken up.

Mr. Spencer Miller appeared before the Committee, and urged the necessity of having a bridge at the point named, and the importance of Councils requesting the Legislature to pass the bill which has been laid before them.

After a discussion, in which the members of the Finance Committee participated, the subject was postponed.

The Committee agreed to instruct the Committee on Law of Councils, about to visit Harrisburg, to have that portion of the Consolidation act which limits the power of the city to borrow $500,000 on temporary loan, changed so $1,200,000 may be raised at one time for temporary use.

ANNIVERSARY OF A MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The second anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Sunday Schools attached to the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, was held last evening. The attendance was large, every seat in the structure being occupied. The exercises were of an interesting character, consisting of singing, addresses, etc.

The Secretary reported that the total amount of offerings received during the past year amounted to about $1000, the average monthly offering of each class being 866, against 845 during the previous year. The society is composed of twenty-one male and twenty-two female classes. They hold meetings every month, on Sabbath afternoons.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The commencement of the University of Pennsylvania will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next. The number of graduates of this time-honored institution exceeds that of any other medical college in Philadelphia.

ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.—A lad named Jacob Bicklow was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with his hand badly cut in consequence of its being caught in machinery at a bakery at No. 725 N. Third street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the partial burning of the roof of house No. 504 N. Twelfth street.

BEDFORD STREET MISSION ANNIVERSARY.—The fourteenth anniversary of the Bedford Street Mission will take place to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—At the Calcutta University an annual average of two thousand young men are examined in English, and a large proportion in Latin, Sanscrit, and Arabic. Miss Carpenter, who has been visiting the three presidencies to extend native female education, and, to show her sympathy with the advanced Brahmists, or Hindoo Socinians of Bengal, visited the Calcutta examinations, expresses astonishment at the rowds of candidates presented.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'17 MOON RISES.....morn.
SUN SETS.....6'03 HIGH WATER.....6'42

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUEBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 18
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Golding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Sharpsburg, Rendell, Cork, for orders, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, Portland, J. McCauley & Co.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robins, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Brooklyn, Captain.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, Norwich, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Fall River, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr L. A. Babcock, Babcock, Charleston, do.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, New London, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Norwich, Captain.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Chelsea, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, Washington, J. C. Scott.
Schr E. Neal, Studams, Boston, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
Schr Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. A. Berkie, ——, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Str P. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Catharine, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Has off Brandywine, saw steamers Chase and Whirlwind, and several sailing vessels, bound up. The Tonawanda experienced strong NE. winds and thick weather the entire passage.

Br. barque Elgin, Healey, 59 days from London, with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr C. L. Scull, See, from Cape Henlopen, with part of cargo of schr James Young, to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr J. A. Parsons, Sharp, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr E. F. Crowell, Freeman, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr A. Freeman, Perkins, 10 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr G. Falen, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston, with lin-seed to Barclay & Barclay.

Schr Cabinet, Wardell, 11 days from Belfast, with mdse. to captain.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with corn to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Morris, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Nile, Fowler, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, from New Bedford.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Greenport.

Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from New York.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robins, from New York.

Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, from New York.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Greenport.

Schr Evergreen, Belloate, from Greenport.

Schr G. Edwards, Weeks, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Savannah 7th inst.

Brig John Welsh, Fifield, hence, at Sagua 25th ult.

Brig Hector, Hackett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 2d inst.

Schr E. Fallen, hence, at Charleston 11th inst.

Schr M. L. Vaukirk, hence for Providence, at Hart's Island 6th inst.

Schr M. Reinhart, hence, at Charleston 11th inst.

Schrs J. Neilson, Hackett, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Irma, Cummings, from Galveston, with cotton, for Liverpool, put into Fayal 7th ult., leaky, and with other damages. She will have to discharge the cargo between decks.

BELFAST, February 23.—Pumps are kept going on board the Southampton, from Liverpool for New York, and there are now three feet of water in her hold. The steamtug Resolute has arrived to tow the Southampton to Liverpool.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Floating Light at Port Louis, Mauritius.—On the 24th of May, 1867, the harbor lights at the entrance of Port Louis, Mauritius, will be done away with, and a floating light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage will be substituted.

The floating light vessel will be moored a little to the NW. of the present well-known bell buoy, with the following bearings:—

Extreme of land to the northward, NE. by N.
Extreme of land to the westward, WSW.
Flagstaff on Fort George, ES. ½ S.
Depth of water, fifteen fathoms.

The light vessel will be painted white, which will enable her to be distinctly seen against the dark land during the day.

She will show a flashing white light from sunset to sunrise, which will be visible a distance of nine miles in every direction from seaward, from the poop of a large vessel.

The fact of this being a flashing light, at short intervals, will sufficiently distinguish it from the revolving light at Flat Island, even were a mistake possible.

Vessels from the nor hward, after rounding Cannonier Point, must be careful not to bring Cannonier Point Light to the westward of the Flat Island Light, till the floating light at Bell Buoy is seen; they may then steer for the latter, on a SSW. ½ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from one-half a mile to a mile from the light.

Vessels approaching the port from the westward may steer for the floating light on an E. by N. ½ N. bearing, and either anchor one-half a mile from her on that bearing, or further to the northward, as convenient.

The mooring chain of the floating light runs about 150 fathoms in a N.NW. direction. Vessels must, therefore, be anchored in such a manner as to avoid hooking it.

The depths at the anchorage vary from twelve to twenty fathoms.

All the bearings are compass bearings.

D. WALES, Harbor Master.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.
CURES:
BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,
And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths§

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
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DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
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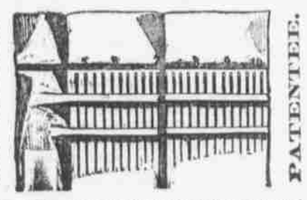
HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

LOST.

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22 ftus4

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2266 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1866, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.
EDWIN A. ATLEE,
2 22 ftus1 No. 44 N. FIFTH Street

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES



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You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
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NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

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THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
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No. 134 South Wharves.

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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
March 11 and 12,
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Of the powerful Drama, in a Prologue and Five Acts,
By DION BOUCICAULT,
Entitled THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA,
And Positively
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS.
This great Play will be produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY,
CHESNUT STREET, THIRD STREET,
BROAD STREET DURING A SNOW STORM,
A FIRE ON SHIPPEN STREET,
AND
A MOST POWERFUL CAST.
Lucy Fairweather.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
Alida Bloodgood.....Miss Josie Orton
Badger.....Mr. Frank Lawlor
Fairweather.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
Puffy.....Mr. W. Lennox
AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
The Hose Carriage used in the Fire Scene is kindly loaned by the Good Intent Hose Company.
To commence with
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
Mrs. Arundel.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" CROWDS THE HOUSE NIGHTLY.
THIRD WEEK OF "OURS."
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"OURS," "OURS," "OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS,
THE HUT AT SEBASTAPOL,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST,
and MRS. JOHN DREW
as MARY NETLEY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured one week in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
This (Tuesday) EVENING, March 12,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in her great characters,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Taylcure's sensational drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which may be nightly seen in
THE SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.
George H. Clarke as Sir Francis Levison.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and } MANAGERS.
Professor SIGSBEE,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK ONLY ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
March 13 and 16.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EACH DAY.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 12,
An evening with Sir Walter Scott; or, Chivalry and Romance, illustrated by Readings and Recitations in Prose and Poetry. 3 2 9 11 12 4t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
FAREWELL CONCERTS
OF
MASTER RICHARD COKER.
Previous to his departure for Paris, MASTER COKER will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSIC, assisted by several artistes, on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, and TUESDAY EVENING, March 12. For particulars see future announcements.
Sale of tickets to commence on Saturday morning March 9, at Trumpler's Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 8 4t
Admission, $1. No extra charge for secured seats.

JAMES E. MURDOCH,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., a Reading entitled, "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott," or Chivalry and Romance illustrated by Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Poetry, of the "Wizard of the North."
We call the especial attention of our readers who desire a chaste and elegant literary feast, and would urge them to secure their seats at once, at Trumpler's or the Academy. 3 8 4t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
JARVIS & SCHMITZS'
LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1867,
SOLOISTS:
MADLLE CAMILLO URSO,
The celebrated Violinist,
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA, numbering FIFTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of Mr. CHAS. SCHMITZ.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, to be had at the Music Stores. 3 9 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT by the PUPILS of the MONROE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Will be given under the direction of Mr. A. R. TAYLOR, assisted by Mrs. MOZART, Soprano, of New York; Mr. WILLIAM A. BRISCOE, Tenor, and Mr. H. A. CLARK, Pianist,
AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Trumpler's, Lee & Walker's, and Andre's Music Stores, Chesnut street.
A limited number of reserved seats can be had at Trumpler's, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 75 cents. 3 12 4t

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND REOPENING
for a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening until further notice.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
THE TWO
PEAK FAMILIES
, SWISS BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
Further particulars hereafter. 3 11 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
3 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. 12 6 3m

VENUS.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.
No one should fail to see it.
ART GALLERY, No. 1336 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents. [3 11 6t*

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome or thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
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No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
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W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Promote Public Cleanliness and Health.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after May 1, 1867, any person who shall be the owner or lessee of premises, desirous to connect with any of the sewers in the street, shall make application at the Department of Surveys, upon a book prepared for that purpose, and shall pay for said privilege of connection the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents for all premises not exceeding sixteen feet in width, and all over that width the sum of ten dollars, except they shall have paid proportionally for the construction of said sewer, in which case the sum of three dollars shall be paid.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, on or before the 1st day of May, 1867, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of Select Council, a competent person in each Survey District (who shall give bonds in one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties) to make so much of the connection with the sewers as may be within the street lines, the same to be done under the supervision of the Survey Department, and the expenses thereof (excepting the repaving) to be defrayed by the person to whom the privilege is granted. The charges to be made by the respective persons so appointed for their services shall be uniform, and shall be established by ordinance of Councils.

Section 3. After the connection with the sewer is made, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Highways, upon the written order of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, to repave the street.

Section 4. When privilege is granted to connect with any sewer, the Department of Surveys is hereby authorized to issue a license, in the following form, as near as may be:—

SEWER LICENSE.

Whereas, (here insert the name of the applicant) has applied at the Survey Department to make a connection with the sewer located in (here insert the name) street, from his premises (here insert the number or a brief description of the premises), and has paid for the use of the city of Philadelphia, to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, the sum of —— —— dollars for said privilege. Now, this is to certify that the said (here insert the name of the applicant) is permitted by the city of Philadelphia to make the connection from the said sewer to the street line, according to said application, the same to be made by (here insert the name of the proper person to make the connection), of the (here insert the number) Survey District.

The said licenses to pay the expenses thereof to said there insert the name of the person appointed by the Chief Engineer). This license to be revocable at the option of the city of Philadelphia. (Signed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.)

Section 5. That no dwelling-house, store, or other building shall be erected or altered on any street or alley in which there is a sewer, without providing an underground connection by drain-pipes with the sewer for carrying off all drainage that would otherwise flow over the footway; and in all cases where there are gutters now over the footway which, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, approved by the Committee on Surveys and Regulations, are objectionable, and are situated upon a street where there is a sewer, or where, in the erection of new buildings after the passage of this ordinance, the directions herein specified have been disregarded, it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to give written notice to the owner or occupants of the premises to connect with the sewer by underground drainage; and in case of non-compliance with said notice for the space of ninety days after the service thereof upon the owner or occupant, there shall be incurred by said owner the penalty of thirty dollars for each month of failure.

Section 6. No license shall be hereafter granted to make connection with a sewer for the purpose of preventing the overflow of a privy well, or carrying off water or fluid that will deposit sediment or obstruction in the sewer, and all such sewer connections now existing, when complained of by a citizen and approved by the Committee on Surveys and Regulations, shall be cut off by the Chief Commissioner of Highways within thirty days after written notice so to do has been given by order of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor) upon the owner or occupant of the premises drained.

Section 7. That in all cases where the connection is for the purpose of conveying to the sewer such drainage as would otherwise be permitted to flow across the footway, the license must be taken out in manner herein specified; but no charge shall be made therefor other than the sum of three dollars for repaving the carriage-way.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of each Passenger Railway Company occupying the streets of the city of Philadelphia, whenever the track may be over a sewer, to make, at their own expense, a connection between the horse-path of their track and the underlying sewer, at such points and in such manner as shall be approved by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor; and upon the failure so to do within thirty days after the written notice has been given them by said Chief Engineer and Surveyor, it shall be the duty of the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have the same done, and the cost thereof to be collected from the Railway Company, as directed in section 10 of this ordinance.

Section 9. That if a connection with any sewer is made in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or it shall be used for purposes not specified in license, there shall be incurred by the person so using said sewer or making said connection improperly, the penalty of fifty dollars, and connection shall be severed.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the City Solicitor to prosecute for all penalties incurred under this ordinance, upon the direction of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 11. The Chief Engineer and Surveyor shall pay weekly into the City Treasury all moneys received, by him under the provisions hereof.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 12 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One Door below Chesnut).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

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On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
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PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.
INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
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J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS.
The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)
At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold
At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS St.
3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

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LATEST STYLE,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867.

The Speech of the King of Prussia.

The Parliament of the North German Confederation met in Berlin on the 24th ult., and was opened by the King of Prussia in person. The speech read to the Assembly from the throne, as published in The Evening Telegraph of yesterday, is certainly an extremely astonishing document. If we take it for granted that the translation conveys the meaning of the address as clearly as the original did, we think that the auditors must have been highly instructed. The King opens with the assurance that it is "an elevating moment in which I come among you," and proceeds to "thank Divine Providence for having brought Germany towards the object desired by her people." He assures the Germans that the greatness of their ancestors is not forgotten, and lucidly explains the cause of their recent impotent attitude towards the nations of Europe, as being brought about because they "allowed themselves to be deceived by hopes and reminiscences as to the value of the present by ideals as to the importance of facts." To the metaphysical Teutonic mind this may be a satisfactory explanation of the decline and fall of the German Empire, but to us it does not present a remarkably vivid picture of the causes of decay. If, however, it was satisfactory to Parliament, we have no right to complain.

Fearing that he might not have been sufficiently explicit as to the lessons to be derived from the past history of the German States, King William goes more into details, and in the concluding sentence of his paraphrase renders everything perfectly clear. He says:—

"The German movement of recent years has borne no hostile tendency towards our neighbors, no striving after conquest; but has risen solely from the necessity of affording the broad domains from the Alps to the sea the fundamental conditions of political progress *which the march of development in former centuries has impeded.*"

Here there is a new explanation. It has been the "march of development" that we have to thank for the failure of the "principles of political progress." Of course there is nothing like having new causes assigned to old effects. Draper imputes the success of the Anglo-Saxons to the prevalence of the trade-winds on the coast of England. Gibbon tells us Rome declined because her citizens got too rich. And now we are assured that the German power has been impeded by the "march of development." Unless better translations can be published than that before us, we think that, for a proper comprehension of European politics, all reference to imperial speeches had better be omitted. The true gist of the address is a device to "make Germany great and make the King of Prussia the Emperor of the reconstructed Empire." The unity of Germany means the supremacy of Prussia. Viewed in this light, we can well explain the impassioned peroration:—

"May the dream of centuries, the yearning and striving of the youngest generations, be realized by our common work. In the name of all the allied Governments, in the name of Germany, I confidently call upon you to help us rapidly and safely to carry out the great national task. And may the blessing of God, upon which everything depends, accompany and promote the patriotic work."

We are told that during the delivery of the address one of the spectators died. We feel no surprise, and only wonder that many brains did not give way when they sought to solve the problem of the "ideals as to the importance of facts," and when all the preconceived notions of political economy were rudely dashed aside, and national stagnation laid at the door of the "march of development."

Mr. Wilson's Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

While the Reconstruction bill was under discussion, we called attention to the fact that it lacked any specific directions or provisions for the preliminary steps necessary to organization under it. This was felt to be a defect by most of the friends of the bill, but it was impossible under the circumstances to render the details more perfect. The necessity for specific regulations in regard to the calling of conventions and the holding of elections is already apparent. So long as the matter is unregulated by law, the door is opened to rival attempts by various parties at controlling the preliminary steps towards organizing State Governments, which already threaten to disturb the public peace and embarrass the whole movement.

We are glad, therefore, to see that Senator Wilson has already introduced a bill, which the Judiciary Committee has agreed to report upon favorably, fully providing for all the successive steps in the organization of State Governments under the Reconstruction bill lately passed. Hon. Reverdy Johnson is said to be in favor of Mr. Wilson's bill, and it will doubtless soon become a law. The whole work, in all its stages, will then be subjected to the regulations of law, and there will be no occasion for collisions between rival organizations, or for dispute as to the proper and legal steps to be taken.

Mississippi and the Southern Poor.—The Provisional Legislature of Mississippi was reported, a few days since, to have appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the defense of Jeff. Davis. If Mississippi has any money to spare, we think she had better appropriate it to the starving poor of the South, in whose behalf the assistance of the whole country is being implored.

Mr. Sumner's Resolutions.

Mr Sumner introduced yesterday, in the Senate, a series of five resolutions, providing for additional "guarantees" in the work of reconstruction. The substance of some of the resolutions is contained in the Reconstruction bill already passed. The others contain principles which, as separate and independent measures, we should not regard with disfavor. But we are opposed to any additional measures of reconstruction until the plan already adopted has been fully tried. There is no doubt that the confiscation of the property of Rebels would be just, and in accordance with the practice of all nations. But we have a right to forego, for great public ends, the exaction of the full penalty which the strict demands of justice might impose. The vital want of the country is the organization of local governments at the South upon a truly republican basis. If this can be attained, we are content. We are seeking the establishment of great permanent principles of government, as the foundation of lasting concord between all sections of the country, rather than the exactions of the pains and penalties justly incurred by those guilty of rebellion. Hence we would give more for the establishment of universal suffrage at the South than for the enforcement of a thousand confiscation bills. Indeed, we would resort to pains and penalties only so far as may be necessary to secure the reorganization of the South upon republican instead of aristocratic principles. We believe this end will be attained by the Reconstruction bill as already passed. Hence we are glad that the Senate, by a large majority, tabled Mr. Sumner's resolutions.

The New Hampshire Election.

The State of New Hampshire holds her annual election to-day. Three Representatives in Congress, and a full ticket of State officers, including Governor, Senate, House of Representatives, Railroad Commissioners, etc., are to be chosen. The fact that the State is pretty evenly divided, and that the Democrats have been making increased efforts to elect their ticket, lends more than usual interest to the election. The rival candidates for Governor are General Harriman on the Republican ticket, and Mr. Sinclair on the Democratic ticket. The nominees for Congress are:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
I. Jacob H. Ela,	Daniel Marcy.
II. Aaron H. Stevens,	Edward W. Harrington.
III. Jacob Benton,	Harry Bingham.

The following exhibit shows the vote for the last three elections:—

	Republican.		*Democratic.*	
1864—*Pres't*	Lincoln	35,595	McClellan	33,034
1865—*Gov*	Smyth	34,145	Harrington	28,017
1866—*Gov*	Smyth	35,137	Sinclair	30,481

The preliminary canvass of the Republican State Committee has heretofore been very accurate, varying last year only about one hundred votes from the actual number cast. The Committee has announced that the majority of the Republicans this year, as indicated by the canvass they have just made, will be about three thousand. As the election is in progress, it is useless to speculate further upon the result.

One Million Dollars for the Southern Poor.—We trust that the joint resolution, which has already passed the Senate, appropriating one million dollars to the suffering poor of the South, will be promptly passed by the House. There is, doubtless, great destitution at the South, which needs prompt relief. The dictates of humanity require that we should extend the hand of assistance. Nor should we be deterred from doing so by the captious and unreasonable spirit which so extensively characterizes the hitherto ruling element in the South—the old slave oligarchy. It is through the machinations of this element that ruin has been brought upon the material interests of the South, and her poor people driven to the verge edge of starvation.

It will be a powerful rebuke to those who are continually prating about the cruelty and oppression of the radicals, to see that same class of men appropriating a million of dollars for the relief of the Southern poor. Perhaps it will serve to open the eyes of the Southern masses to the true state of the case. At all events, the starving must be fed, even though they should curse the hand that feeds them.

Increase in the Value of Property in London.—In the year 1566 Sir Thomas Gresham proposed to the corporation of London to erect, at his own expense, a commodious building for merchants to meet and transact their business, provided the corporation would provide a convenient and suitable site. The city acquiesced in the proposal, purchased eighty houses which formed two courts leading from Cornhill to Threadneedle street, called New Saint Christopher alley and Swan alley, for £3532, and sold the old materials of these houses for £478. The ground occupied by the present building is about forty thousand feet, and the price would therefore be about 1s. 6d. per foot. The present value of the site, at a low estimate, is at least £20 per foot, or £800,000, being an increase of £2650 per year on an original outlay of £3000.

Education in Ireland.—The thirty-second report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. There were 6263 schools in operation, which had on their rolls 870,401 children, with an average daily attendance for the same period of 315,108 children, and an average number of children on the rolls for the year of 572,486. At the close of the year 1865 the number of schools in operation was 7372. This is a large increase.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture Room will be continued EVERY EVENING this week, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this Evening by Rev. THOMAS McCAULEY. The public are invited.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock M. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. Joseph Carson, M. D.
3 12 2t R. E. ROGERS, Dean of Medical Faculty.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PLUMER OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 3 P. M. An election for President and Directors will take place.
3 9 3t* ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1mp

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.
He will examine candidates for admission, at No. 123 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the institution.
JAY COOKE,
8 5 13 IMANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

AT A MEETING OF THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS of the city of Philadelphia, held on Friday evening, 8th inst., it was
Resolved, That hereafter we will not give out piecework to any member of the Journeymen's Mutual Protective Union, or in any way encourage them in their stand against the Employing Plasterers.
GEORGE GORDON, President.
J. T. Allen, Secretary. 3 9 3t*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
3 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy, that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptoms of pulmonary complaint.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.
From Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness was invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.
"I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in
SCROFULA,
there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free.
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists generally. 12 10 3 11 2t

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease,
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Tetter!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Salt Rheum!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itching Piles!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Scald Head!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Barber's Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Ring Worms!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures All Skin Diseases
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2thstu1

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocoiln, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emuil de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at 2 25tuth2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1868.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuths1t4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29]7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

FOR SALE—AN ORGAN OF FIVE STOPS and Pedals, nearly new. Sold on account of the family moving. Inquire of JOSEPH H. CARTER, Organ builder, No. 1249 SOUTH Street. 3 9 3t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Manufactured by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and ropy or stringy as it leaves the strainer. Now add 10 gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good soft soap from one package of
NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.
Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. 12 12 26
ASK FOR NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES,
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Bun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A FOREIGN LADY, A suite of rooms on second floor, front, furnished or unfurnished, and located on either Chesnut or Walnut street. Would rent a house if necessary, furnished or unfurnished. Address, "P. A. B," at this Office. 3 12 3t*

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT Woman, about to return to Ireland a situation as CHILD'S NURSE, with a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 37 4 CHESNUT Street. 11*

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION AND Shipping House, an active and intelligent young Lad. Address F. C., Box No. 388 Post Office. 3 9 3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.
This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.
For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,
FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,
has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.
The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.
For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' reelins',
Stud on the steples in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Altin' and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

WH. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 N. 4TH ST.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay
ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS
In the following order, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.
Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March 4 and 5.
D, E, and F	" 6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	" 8 " 9.
K, L, and M	" 11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	" 13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	" 15 " 16.
T, U, and V	" 18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	" 20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever prescuted after that date.
E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

DIVIDENDS IN GOLD,
FROM THE GOLD MINES OF
MONTANA TERRITORY.
RICHEST IN THE WORLD!
Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA.,
Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 60 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold Ore have been tested by Arastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay.
Its average yield was $93, gold, per ton, by stamp mills; and the tailings, which are loss, assayed $200 per ton. It assays regularly about $250 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3000 tons of ore in thirty days, which should yield at least $500,000. They have secured a large water right and mill lot for their operations on Trout creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana lies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles are perfect.
This Company offers greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists.—(*See Prospectus.*)
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.
The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said 250,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5,000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,827,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $365,555,400.
This is undoubtedly the most profitable investment ever offered. Call for a Prospectus.
The Preferred Stock is for sale at their Banker's. [2 27
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES ALL
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. CHESNUT ROW.
Will open at this location in a few days
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Selected by one of the firm in the
EUROPEAN MARKETS.
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

AT RETAIL.
POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WM. W. ALLEN & CO. 409 WALNUT ST. INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT. PHILADELPHIA. INSURANCE AGENTS.
WM W. ALLEN. JOS. TILLINGHAST
YONKERS AND NEW YORK
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF
NEW YORK.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st of December, 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid	$300,000 00
ASSETS.	
Amount of Cash on hand	6,624 67
Amount of Cash in Bank	18,779 91
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	30,000 00
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate	150,000 00
United States Bonds of 1881	130,500 00
United States Bonds, 5 20s	147,175 00
United States Bonds, 7 3-10s	72,500 00
West Chester County Bonds	30,000 00
New York State Bonds	32,550 00
Relief Fire Insurance Co., 88 shares	2,500 00
Interest accrued, but not due	10,315 16
Premiums outstanding	7,917 13
Rents Accrued	583 32
Due from other Companies, Salvages, and Property	6,500 00
	$619,945 24
LIABILITIES.	
Claims for Losses contested by the Company	2,500 00
Losses during the year which have been paid	252,466 14
Amount of losses not settled	12,500 00
Dividends declared during the year	25,000 00
INCOME.	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	354,450 21
Amount of Premiums earned	147,948 15
Amount of Interest Money received from Investments	41,368 42
Amount of Income from all other sources	2,909 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount of Losses paid during the year	252,466 14
Amount of Losses paid during the year which accrued prior to the year	13,239 50
Amount of Losses estimated in former statement paid during the year	13,500 00
Paid for Reinsurance	3,946 98
Amount of Return Premiums paid	29,371 29
Amount of Dividends declared during year	25,000 00
Amount of Expenses paid, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	48,659 93
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company	29,567 96
All other Expenses and Expenditures of the Company	36,983 29

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
PRESIDENT
WILLIAM CONNER, JR.,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. MURRAY, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
STATE AGENTS
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
3 9 stuth3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.
CALIFORNIA WINES.
JUST IN STORE THIS DAY, A FRESH INVOICE OF
CALIFORNIA PORT,
ANGELICA,
MUSCATEL,
HOCK WINE BITTERS,
CLARET, AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 14 tuths6p] PHILADELPHIA.

PATTERSON & BOULTON,
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.
Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthsim

5-20s 5-20s
McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,
PATENT MACHINE
PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK
MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.
Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream, No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
¼ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.
Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstuim

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14 tuths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 732 CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE PUPILS OF THE MONROE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—A grand concert will be given by the pupils of the above school on Friday evening next, at the Musical Fund Hall, when a splendid programme will be presented. The first part of the concert will be entrusted altogether to the talented pupils of the school, and the second part will be interpreted by Mrs. Mozart, the distinguished soprano of New York, and by Professor A. R. Taylor (under whose able auspices the concert will take place), Mr. W. H. Briscoe, and Mr. H. A. Clarke. A large and brilliant audience will, doubtless, be present on the occasion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.

RIVER NEWS TO-DAY—ARRIVAL OF THE TONAWANDA.—The Alliance, Captain James R. Kelley, sailed yesterday for Charleston, South Carolina. The Tonawanda, overdue from Savannah, Georgia, reached the Southern Mail Steamship Company's wharf at 8 P. M. last evening. She sailed from Savannah at 8 A. M. on Friday last. The captain reports the weather unusually heavy outside, with gales from the northeast, until she passed Cape Hatteras, where it was very rough. Fog was never so dense along the coast. On Sunday it became so dense that they were compelled to slow the ship and run her on half steam. Her freight list was as follows:—400 bales of cotton, 400 bags cotton seed, 250 railroad wheels, 600 empty ale and porter barrels, 400 bales domestics, with about 500 additional packages of mixed merchandise. She had already at 12 M., discharged her cargo, and is to go up to Kensington this afternoon to be placed on the dock, her wheel being loose. In consequence, her sailing day will be Saturday next, instead of Wednesday.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF WHISKY.—The following order has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.—SIR:—The recent act of Congress provides that whenever distilled spirits shall be sold or offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such selling or offering for sale shall be taken and deemed *prima facie* evidence that said spirits were not removed from bonded warehouse according to law, and that the tax has not been paid, and the same shall, without further evidence, be held liable to seizure and forfeiture. Information has been received at this office that, notwithstanding this law, spirits are freely offered in the New York market at the tax less 26 to 35 per cent. discount. This is obviously an evasion of the law, and all the spirits sold in this manner are liable to seizure and forfeiture. Prompt measures must be taken to enforce this provision of the law.
"E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner."

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—About 12 o'clock last night, a gentleman who was riding on one of the Thirteenth Street Passenger cars, missed his watch. He had observed a couple of suspicious-looking men jump off the car a few moments before, and as they were then in sight, the jumped off and followed them. He tracked the two to Ninth and Walnut streets, and then gave information to Officers Robinson and Brown, who took the two into custody. They gave the names of John Paul and Maurice Holland. The watch was not found upon them when they were arrested; but as they are suspicious characters, they have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—A man named Alfred Jackson was arrested in Craig's court—which is a small place running out of Shackamaxon street, above Frankford road—yesterday afternoon, on a charge of assault and battery. It is alleged that he went to his house under the influence of a considerable amount of liquor, and began to testify his love to his wife by knocking her down, and kicking her, and such like little pleasantries. Her screams at these unwelcome manifestations brought in a police officer, who arrested the affectionate husband and took him to Alderman Cloud's office. After a hearing in the case, Jackson was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

THE DEBATE between the Philopatrian Library Institute and the Philomatheau Literary Institute took place last evening, at the hall of the latter society, Seventeenth and Cherry streets, resulting in a decision by the judges in favor of the Philomatheans. The question was, "Resolved, that more moral harm than good results from the $300 exemption law." Messrs. D. M. M. Collins and David McMenamin spoke on behalf of the Philomatheans, and Robert A. O'Reilly and John Flynn for the Philopatrians. The contest was intended to develop the literary capacities of both societies, and the utmost good humor prevailed.

ROBBERY OF A JUNK SHOP.—About a quarter before 11 o'clock last night, the attention of Officer Keel, of the Harbor Police, was called to the junk shop of R. A. Bien, No. 612 Delaware avenue, above Green street, by a light burning. Finding the door open he went in, and discovered and arrested a man named William McNeill, who had with him a basket containing fifty-eight pounds of copper, brass, and lead. He was just in the act of leaving with his plunder when arrested. The key of the safe was sticking in it, but the prisoner was unable to unlock it. McNeill had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him to answer the charge of larceny.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, held in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., made the following appointments:

Philadelphia District—S. Neitz, P. E. Philadelphia station, C. H. Becker; South Philadelphia station, John Kurtz; Germantown station, Edward Batz; Milford circuit, C. Fehr and Solomon Ely; Kutztown circuit, A. Leopold and J. Lorass; Montgomery circuit, —— Kutz and —— Scheiner; Norristown mission, Thomas Harper; North Philadelphia mission, J. Specht; Philadelphia English mission, —— Lichtenwalner; Glassborough mission, N. Gabel.

CASE OF BAD MEMORY.—Robert Stewart was arrested last evening, near Thirty-sixth and Market streets, on a charge of larceny. It appears that some friend or acquaintance of Robert had in a confiding moment intrusted him with twenty-five dollars, with which to pay a bill. Robert took the money, but forgot to apply it to the object for which it was intended, and, instead, spent it on himself. The confiding friend had Robert arrested on a charge of larceny, and after a preliminary examination before Alderman Allen, he was held for a further hearing in the case.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Officer Grant arrested a woman named Mary Hagerty, alias Dales, last night, at a late hour, in Girard avenue, near Frankford road, on a charge of larceny. When arrested she had a bucket, basin, and several other articles with her, which she had evidently stolen for the purpose of selling to junk shops. She has been in that line of business, and has been under arrest several times for it. She had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held her in $1500 bail to answer.

A DESTRUCTIVE FELLOW.—John Cavender, whilst in a state of intoxication, went into a lager beer saloon, at Girard avenue and Lithgow street, last night, and acted in a very disorderly manner. He wound up a series of acrobatic performances by smashing the glass in the sash of the doorway, and attempting to smash the door itself. Not liking this amusement, the proprietor had John arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—For some time past the citizens in the neighborhood of Twentieth and Filbert streets have been annoyed by the disorderly conduct of the inmates of, and visitors to, a place in that locality. Yesterday afternoon, in obedience to a warrant issued by Alderman Warren, W. Jones, Bob Smith, John Rink, and Mary Gallagher were arrested, and after a hearing, were committed in default of bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house and for disorderly conduct.

WIFE CHARGED WITH LARCENY BY HER HUSBAND.—At an early hour this morning, a woman named Julia Courtney was arrested on complaint of her husband, who charged her with the commission of a larceny. It appears that she had brought a piece of calico to their house last evening, which he says she had stolen. He furthermore said she had been in the habit of stealing for some time past. Alderman Allen held her for a further hearing.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a slight fire broke out in the water-closet of an establishment No. 123½ S. Fourth street. The fire was put out without much damage being done.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result—

50 sh. Old Township Line Road	$29·00
62 sh. Philadelphia Passenger Railway	47½
$11,000 7 per cent bonds Barclay Coal Co.	35¾ cents
$20·07 per cent. bonds Towanda Coal Co.	91 cents
9159 sh. Locust Gap Coal Co.	$6·00
1102 sh. Black Diamond Coal Co.	11·00
67 sh. City National Bank	71·25
36 sh. Union National Bank	69·50
50 sh. Green and Coates Railroad Co.	31·00
1000 sh. Locust Mountain Improvement Co.	3·00
50 sh. Camden and Atlantic R. R. Co.	9·50
4 sh. West Chester Plank Road Co.	3·25
100 sh. Phœnix Oil Co.	¾ cent
29,877 sh. Amber Oil Co.	1 cent
850 sh. Van Buren Oil Co.	1 cent
3500 sh. Winslow Oil Co.	¾ cent
500 sh. Vulcan Oil Co.	2 cents
2000 sh. North American Oil Co.	½ cent
20 sh. San Francisco Land Association	$1 a sh
200 sh. Winnebago Mining Co., of McHenry, Ill.	3 cts a sh
200 sh. Sioux do. do. do.	do.
200 sh. Osage do. do. do.	do.
200 sh. Choctaw do. do. do.	do.
200 sh. Cherokee do. do. do.	do.
200 sh. Mohawk do. do. do.	do.
1 sh. in the Arch Street Theatre	$655
12 sh. Merchants' Hotel Co.	$21
150 sh. Clinton Coal and Iron Co.	
$7000 Consolidated Mort. Bonds Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. and Coal Co.	53 cents
500 sh. Black Heath Coal C	4½
50 sh. Anti-Incrustation Co.	$10·00
7 sh. Union Bank of Tennessee	Not sold
100 sh. Central Transportation Co.	Not sold
20 sh. Southwark Railroad	$14·00 per share
1 sh. Mercantile Library Co.	$8·00
14 sh. First National Bank of Camden	Not sold
1 sh. Point Breeze Park Association	$17·00
$800 Union League 6 per cent. Bond	$436·00
1 sh. Philadelphia Library Co.	$12·00
6 first mort. bonds, 7 per cent., $1000 each, Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. R. Co.	80 cents
20 sh. Spruce and Pine Streets Railway	$50·00
1500 sh. Leading Creek Oil Co.	1 cent
1000 sh. McClintockville Petroleum Co.	Not sold
Pew No. 93, Church of the Holy Trinity	$350·00
Pew No. 67, St. Mark's Church	Not sold
Canal Schooner America, with sails, rigging, anchor, and chains; 165 tons; result in 1855	$450·00
Farm, 124 acres, Island Road, 27th Ward	$185 per acre
Dwelling, No. 2025 Lombard street	$1800·00
Valuable Lot, three acres, 27th Ward	$1600·00
Store and Dwelling, No. 1302 Ridge road	$4750·00
Residence, No. 526 N. Twentieth st., 80 feet f.	Not sold
Residence, No. 1720 Pine street	Not sold
Dwellings and Lot, Morris street	$1000·00
Brick Store, No. 231 S. Eighth street	$7500·00
Dwelling, No. 323 N. Twelfth street	$2750·00
Farm and Country Seat, Chester county, Pa.	Not sold
West Chester Mansion and other buildings	Not sold
Dwelling, No. 1432 Mary street	$1675·00
Lot, S. W. corner of Sixth and Morris streets	Not sold
Lot, S. W. corner of Sixth and Watkins sts.	Not sold
Dwellings, Nos. 2026 Wood and 2025 Reeves st.	$2200·00
Farm, 75 acres, Gloucester county, N. J.	$4250·00

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued by the City Commissioners since our last issue—Thomas Soby, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson, west side; Thomas Soby, 815 Filbert street; John Halfpenny, 920 S. Ninth street; Albert Ebner, 1120 Beach street; James McGauley, southeast corner Twenty-third and Locust; William H. Grear, 1118 Race street; Michael Quirk, 5 La Grange street; Christian Presser, 3134 Market street; J. J. Gaskein, 10 S. Broad street; Major C. Johnson, 806 Market street; Jacob Sekinger, 712 St. John street; Thomas Agnew, 715 Corny street; E. J. McClain, southwest corner Twenty-first and Cary; Adam Waller, 920 N. Fifth street; John A. Cosden, 1025 S. Broad street, George Braddener, 1616 Market street; T. H. Lutkenhauser, 1501 Market street; John M. Cropper, 57 Strawberry street; Christopher Dusch, Rialto House, Fairmount; Bernard Schoerr, 830 N. Third street; James Lentes, 838 N. Third street; Susan Graham, 341 N. Fifth street; Conrad Blass, 321 Coates street; W. Schillinger, 617 N. Third street; Thomas Mann, 493 St. John street; John S. Popp, Fairmount Park; John Fisher, 2004 N. Second street; Michael Murphy, 1038 Morgan street; William Dawson, 220 Callowhill street; John Miskill, 206 Callowhill street; John Miskill, 345 N. Front street; Isaac R. Cummings, 453 St. John street; James B. Repput, 1114 Filbert street; Edward Callahan, 1014 S. Front street; Jacob Stein, 508 and 510 Vine street; S. G. Votteler, 100 Race street; Mrs. Thomas Gibson, southeast corner Eighth and Walnut; Owens & Nelms, southwest corner Tenth and Chesnut streets.

STOLEN FROM A BAGGAGE WAGON.—The baggage of MRS. H. C. JARRETT, of New York, was stolen from the baggage wagon of Mann's Express somewhere between Walnut street wharf and the American Hotel. Among the contents of the box were a costly India shawl, a black velvet bonnet, a gold watch and long chain, four sets of jewelry, a muff, a 5-20 U. S. bond for $1000, and the will of Mr. Jarrett. The total loss will be nearly $4000. There were also in the box a large number of private papers belonging to Mr. Jarrett, including theatrical contracts, and correspondence from Paris and elsewhere, which are of no use to any person except the owner.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning, an officer attempted to arrest a man named G. H. Thomas, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, at Thirteenth and Columbia avenue. He turned on the officer and assaulted him, but after a short struggle was taken into custody. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who committed him in default of $800 bail to answer.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—Whilst paying a visit to a place, No. 2 Beach street, last night, a stranger was taken in and done for to the extent of $20. He had one of the fair inmates of that abode, named Lizzie Taylor, arrested for committing the theft. After a hearing before Alderman Toland, she was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

THE "EVENING EXPRESS" SAYS:—"A Report from the New York Academy of Medicine.—Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health has received another distinction, which still further enhances the reputation of this renowned preparation from the numerous nostrums of the day, and places it in a position far above all so-called health preservers.

"After its introduction into the United States, the President of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. James Anderson, appointed a Committee to report on this celebrated beverage, which is not only used in enormous quantities in Europe, but has also received the indorsement of many European scientific bodies. Mr. Hoff received from the Chairman of the Committee an invitation to assist at a meeting, and had the honor to give the members of the Academy full information as to the compound and mode of preparation. The Committee, the members of which had convinced themselves in their private practice of the efficacy of this remedy, received with approbation Mr. Hoff's explanations, particularly as to its virtues as a nutriment, appetizer and tonic, and as owing to its containing only a slight tinge of alcohol, is equally desirable for the sick and healthy. Mr. Hoff has the satisfaction of knowing that the Committee consider his preparation of great value. On the 5th instant, the report adopted, which recommends Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of health to the profession, was read at a meeting of the Academy, and indorsed by many of the members present. Hence, American science agrees with European, which has declared that Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health is highly serviceable not only as an article of diet for convalescents, but also as a most excellent remedy for certain affections of the throat, stomach, and bowels.

GOOD NEWS.—White shirts are to be superseded, and a person may travel to Jericho and back without a change of linen. A water-proof shirt front has been invented; which is more beautiful than the finest linen—never rumples, and when soiled, it may be wiped off as an ordinary oil cloth. One will last for months, and save all the cost of washing and ironing white shirts. This will be good news to the housewife. They are sold at the furnishing stores at 25 cents. McCurdy, No. 44 South Third street, is the manufacturer.

TO BE CURED of disease or suffering is always desirable; but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE JAPANESE, in their acrobatic feats, have some *spring* fashions entirely different from those at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Brotherly Lovers at the Capital.

The hotels of this city are really crowded with Philadelphia politicians.

Director of the Mint.

Edward Fitler is out for the Directorship of the Mint. He is backed up by ex-Senator Cowan, the polished friend of the President.

Dr. Lindoman is warmly pressed for the same post by the Hon. Charles Buckalew, the erudite Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania. The Doctor seems to have the inside track for the appointment, but of course the Senate will not confirm either of the above-named appointments, if they should be made.

James H. Walton, formerly Treasurer of the Mint under Buchanan, is out for the Directorship. He is backed up by many prominent Democrats, but has but little prospect of choice.

Collector of the Port.

Robert P. King is warmly pressed for the Collectorship of the Port. If he is nominated there will be no obstacle to his confirmation.

The Postmaster.

William M. Ireland, formerly Chief Clerk, Mr. Bingham, Deputy Postmaster, and Cornelius A. Walborn, formerly Postmaster, are out for the position named in the capitation. Colonel Philip S. White is mentioned for the same position.

The "Wig-wag" Fued.

It is not improbable that the old feud between the Hon. Simon Cameron and the Philadelphia Republican Congressmen may be renewed, as the Hon. William D. Kelley is opposing Mr. Carlisle for the nomination for Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Fourth District, and Mr. Cameron is believed to be supporting him.

A Compromise Thought of.

A disposition to compromise with the Democrats relative to the Philadelphia appointments, by the Republicans, in the way of a division of the spoils, is manifest, but the radicals indignantly refuse to listen to any overtures of this nature.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK March 12.—The Sandy Hook pilot boat reports that on the 11th inst., when eight miles Southeast of the Highlands, passing a sunken vessel in twelve fathoms water. The upper part of her mast head poles were painted white. Supposed her to be a full-rigged brig steamship, and of British build.

Arrival of the Ville de Paris.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Ville de Paris, from Havre, via Brest, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the cable despatches.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Stock Market is excited and fluctuating. Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅝; Reading, 103⅝; Canton Company, 46; Erie Railroad, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 72¾; New York Central, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 115; Cumberland preferred, 31; Missouri 6s, 87½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 109¼; do. 1864, coupons, 107½; do. 1865, coupons, 107¼; new issue, 106⅝; Tenforties, coupons, 97¾; Seven-thirties, first series, 105⅞; all other series, 105⅝. Sterling Exchange, 108½; at sight, 109½. Gold, 134¼. Money at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton quiet at 29½. Flour firmer and in fair demand; sales of 8000 bbls. State, $8·50@11·50; Ohio, $10·70@12·50; Western, $8·30@12·15; Southern, $10·75@16·50. Wheat, 1@2c. higher; common easier; sales of 21,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·41. Rye active, and advanced 1@2c.; 2500 bushels sold at $1·20@1·21. Oats active; sales of 36,000 bushels State at 70c.; for Western at 60@63c. Provision steady. Mess Pork, $22·62. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILLIAMS HOMICIDE—SECOND DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The number of persons assembled in the court-house this morning was equal to, if not greater than, the number present yesterday. From the special venire returned at 10 o'clock this morning the five jurors to be selected were obtained, and the trial commenced. The following are the jury:—

Lucius N. Clayille, George W. Unruh, Augustus Elmore, Mordecai Brooke, John G. Harris, John W. Jabbree, Joseph L. Kinkerton, William Hall, Martin Lush, Samuel Roberts, William F. Griffits, and E. H. Butler.

They were sworn by the Clerk to render a true verdict according to the evidence.

The bill of indictment was then read to Williams.

Mr. Worrell made a motion to the Court to exclude all the witnesses, on both sides, from the court-room, except while testifying.

The District Attorney said he presumed there must be a reason for it. There is no reason to apprehend a conspiracy existing between the witnesses.

Judge Ludlow—We consider that this matter rests entirely in the discretion of the Court.

It is not a matter of right, but nevertheless, as this is a trial which involves the life of the prisoner, we are disposed to grant every privilege possible which tends to a thorough, careful, and searching investigation of the case and the development of the truth. Through these reasons, we are of the opinion that this motion ought to be granted—the motion to apply to all the witnesses in the case. The Court will reserve the right hereafter, if any witness will come into the court-room, to determine whether he shall be excluded or not, according to the circumstances; and further desire it to be distinctly understood that any witness who comes into this court-room intentionally without the permission of the Court will be punished for contempt.

District Attorney Mann then stated the facts of the case to the jury. He said the case was a very wilful one, and the man who did she deed had a heart full of malice inconceivable. There should be no sympathy for a man that would enter a house and strike down a woman, and then, bend over her and deliberately cut her throat. Laying aside all sympathy and bias for and against the prisoner, he ask them to decide the case by your love of justice, by your reverence for the truth; and with these aids to exercise your right and reason, I am confident that you will come to the conclusion that this prisoner committed the murder of which he is charged. In an experience of twenty years, no one who committed such a deed has escaped. Although there was no eye to look upon this scene of murder, although there is no tongue now that can tell the details, except one that is mute and motionless—wisely so, for that tongue has said too much already consistent with the safety of its owner—I am prepared, with facts and circumstances, to demonstrate to you, beyond all earthly doubt, when, where, and by whom this murder was committed.

Mr. Mann then described the position of the body as found by a neighbor, and said that the mark of the right hand was upon her. He presumed that the prisoner had thrown Mrs. Miller down with the left hand, and then took the razor from a drawer near by and cut her throat. There was a small sum of money in the house, and the body of this woman was found near the door leading up stairs where it was, as if she had gone there to prevent somebody from going up then to get the money. This was what was observed by those who first entered the house. He then gave a description of the habits of Mrs. Miller in her daily avocations, and said he could prove that the murder was committed about 7½ in the morning. A blind cord was the instrument that felled her to the ground. It was brought there and cut with the razor. The woman was next inflicted with a small poker, as was said at the time, but by the same bludgeon. There were two razors in the drawer; one is gone—the stick is gone—the murderer is gone from the house. He did not get the plunder. These cries of the woman, he feared, had aroused the neighbors, and in order to seal her lips from uttering the name of Gotlieb Williams, who attempted to get the money, he cut her throat. We attempt to get the money, he cut her throat. We come now to the remaining part of the proposition. I started out to show you by whom it was done. The evidence in the case will make that point equally clear to you. Williams knew when the rent was due. He knew Mr. Miller had money in his house, collected by him for a lady, that he (Williams) had himself been intimate. He knew the money was there, because he had been in the house and received acts of kindness. He also knew that Mrs. Miller was a steward or treasurer of some beneficial society and had money in her possession which she kept up stairs. We will prove that he went in the house, and that he was seen to go out and go away. When arrested, he said the blood on his clothes got there from his being in a slaughter house where they were killing hogs. The gentleman whom he named as the owner of the slaughter house will be here and testify that he was not there at the time he mentioned. He (Williams) imputed the blood on his shirt to a fight with a man. That man will be here and testify that he never came to blows with Williams, or tore his shirt. We can prove to you that Williams tore the sleeve off himself, with his teeth, while he was lying behind some casks; and the piece found on being placed to the sleeve of the shirt found upon him, fitted exactly. Gentlemen, some of you have said that you are conscientious to a certain extent in regard to capital punishment. Feelings of this kind do not disqualify a juror. A man who says, "I would violate my conscience if I did not convict a man if I was satisfied he was guilty," is a far better juror than one who would say, "I would violate my conscience if I did convict a man."

The examination of witnesses then commenced—

Ex-Coroner Taylor sworn—I was Coroner at the time of the occurrence. I held an inquest on the body of Eliza M. Miller, at No. 924 Buttonwood street, the residence of her husband; it was on the 19th of September, 1866; the body was in the back room; Dr. Shapleigh saw it; the body was lying on its back, in a southwesterly direction, its head towards the front room, the feet towards the stairway; there was a small stand near the front-room door, with two drawers partly open; on the floor near the body lay a razor partly open; arms towards the feet; near the stove lay a poker; with that exception the things in the room were undisturbed; I took charge of the razor (the razor shown and recognized); the throat was cut when I saw her.

Cross-examination—I arrived at the house between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon; the house is located on the south side of Buttonwood street, and has high steps; the stand was at the side of the entrance to the room; I did not observe the cuboard; but think there was a kind of pantry; where the deceased lay the carpet was not disturbed; it was perfectly smooth; the razor was within three inches of the right hand; the case of the razor was laying on the inside of the upper drawer in the stand; the feet of the deceased were tied; all the carpet about the head and shoulders were saturated with blood; there was a pool occupying the space of the head and shoulders, and three or four inches outside; the head was kind of buried in the blood; I did not at that time make a thorough examination of the deceased, but I did afterwards; I can't say on which side the throat was cut; I examined the hands when Dr. Shapleigh was present; he called my attention to it first; there was a cut on the knuckle of the index finger of the left hand; I don't know the exact measurement of it; but Dr. Shapleigh has it; there was no indication of a struggle in the room; there were no other marks on the hands except the one described; I observed the neck; the dress was kind of loose around the neck, as if it had been pulled, not torn.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I was was physician to the Coroner last September; I made an inspection of the body of Eliza M. Miller on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th of September; I made a post mortem examination the next day; I discovered the body lying upon the back, cold and stiff, apparently much in the position in which it left; the arms were flexed and turned upwards; the lower limbs were extended and tied together at the ankle with a handkerchief; there was much blood upon the neck, face, and upper part of the chest; a pool of blood beneath the head and on either side of the neck; there was not much blood upon the hands; no more on one than on the other; there were three contused and lacerated wounds on the head; there was a bruise over the third joint of the index finger of the hand; there were bruises and scratches on the neck, and on either side of the collar and breast bones; on no other part of the body did I discover wounds or bruises; there were two wounds on the left side of the head in a direction in a line drawn from the inner edge of the right eyebrow to the to top of the left ear; it was above the brain; it was one inch and three-quarters long, and was made by a blunt instrument; there was another wound on the top of the head; the edges of the wound presented a crushed appearance; it extended to the bone; the other wound was at right angles with this one; it was an inch long, similar in character to the first described wound; there was another wound on the back part of the head; also on the left side, parallel to the last described wound, over the upper portion of the occipital bone; this was of the same nature as the others; the bruise upon the finger was simply a contusion, no abrasion of the skin; the wound in the throat extended from the prominent muscle on the left side to the same muscle on the right side.

The windpipe, the gullet, the large bloodvessels, the jugular vein and arteries, and the muscles were divided; the deceased came to her death from hemorrhage from the effect of the wound in the neck which I have described; there was a distinct print of a right hand on the neck and the upper part of the breast bone; the marks of the finger nails were on the left side, the mark of the thumb on the right side; there must have been considerable force used; the marks on the left side extended above the wound; the cane which was found in Williams' possession when captured, was shown the witness, and he thought an instrument of that kind would inflict the blows; the skull was thicker than ordinary, and was not fractured.

Cross-examination—I arrived in the room shortly after dark; I observed the things in the room; there were two tables, one on the north and the other on the east; the head of the body was not far from the one on the north side; there was blood on the wall; it seemed to have struck in a spot and then trickled down; there were no marks upon the chest or abdomen as it made by a knee being place thereon; there was no cap upon deceased's head when I saw her; there was a common cooking stove in the room; there were steps leading out of the room to up stairs; I did not count them; the knuckle was not cut to the bone, but simply a bruise; there were spots of blood upon the hands, but no other wounds; I remember seeing a poker about the room; I did not see the razor on the floor; I could not say how far the body was from the steps, as I made no measurements; the feet were not far away from them; I could not tell from which side the wound on the throat the knife entered; the skin seemed to be cut the same on both sides; this wound was six inches in length; the flow of blood from the wound at first would be very violent, but afterwards it would dry up.

Sarah Wood sworn—I live at No. 926 Buttonwood street; it is next door to Mrs. Miller's; I sometimes went in to see her; I started to go in the Wednesday she was killed, about half-past 3 in the afternoon; I went up the alley; the gate was open; I went to the back door; it was standing wide open; I went over to her; she was laying on the floor dead; I spoke to her; she didn't answer; I called her three times; I leaned down and put my hand on her, and she was cold; I went out of the alley, and went to Mr. Hugh's, where I live; Mr. King was there himself; nobody else; I told Mrs. Neff; she came down and went in with me.

Cross-examination—The alley way is a very small one; the walls of it are white-washed; the window shutters in the room were open, but the slide was down; the bed of deceased was near the stand on one side; I didn't see the razor; I think I saw a small poker on the floor, there is a cupboard in the room, facing north; on entering the door the cupboard is on the left hand; I did not see a pocket-book in the cupboard; I did not go to it; everything was orderly; just as it usually was; there were no indications of a struggle; I didn't see her feet; I did not see any finger marks on the whitewash on the alley walls; the cupboard has a door; I didn't take notice whether it was open when I entered; Mrs. Miller was always cheerful, and did her own housework.

The Court then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuth3mSp

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 32 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters

GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 27 6m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated L'ECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM THE OLD WORLD.

This Afternoon's Cable Telegrams.

LONDON, March 12—Noon.—The Fenian bands in Ireland have all been dispersed, and the entire island is tranquil. The authorities, however, have good reason to fear another rising, and have taken the necessary measures to frustrate it.

PARIS, March 12.—The laborers employed in preparing the grounds and buildings for the approaching Universal Exposition, have struck for higher wages.

BERLIN, March 12.—Bismark has recommended a compromise between the several factions in the German Parliament, in order to adopt a new Constitution.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The President and the Public Debt.

Those who advocate the impeachment now urge that the President really favors a repudiation of the public debt.

The Fenians Exultant.

The Fenian meeting here last evening was a decided success.

The recent exciting events in Ireland gave peculiar interest to the meeting, and speakers were spirited and eloquent.

Miscellaneous.

About $1000 were collected and subscribed for the aid of Ireland at the public meeting held here last night.

A train of cars passed over the reconstructed railroad bridge over the Potomac yesterday. The bridge has been thoroughly repaired, and the trains are again running regularly.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution declaring that,

Whereas, The arms and equipments for the militia of the State of Tennessee were taken or destroyed by the Rebel authorities during the late Rebellion, and the present Executive of that State, in order to enforce the laws of the State, deems it necessary to employ the militia, therefore the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to furnish arms and equipments for 2500 militia to the Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Wilson asked the immediate consideration of the above, but Mr. Johnson objecting, it went over.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill in regard to the French Spoliation Claims, and the bill to provide for the defense of the Northern frontiers, with a favorable recommendation in each case.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution to repeal a resolution appropriating $100,000 for the removal of the wreck of the Scotland.

Mr. Johnson inquired what was the necessity of this.

Mr. Chandler replied that the original resolution was passed on the recommendation of the Board of Underwriters. Since then, the owners of the Scotland have found that they could save the hull and cargo of the vessel, and had made arrangements for the removal of the wreck. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Land and Building Company of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Nye introduced a preamble and resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the Irish people in their struggle against British oppression, and asked immediate consideration; but Mr. Sumner objecting, it went over.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the efficiency of the Fire Department of Washington and Georgetown, and whether further legislation is necessary to promote the same. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill of the United States to a certain public square in the city of Burlington, Iowa, which was passed.

Mr. Willey reported from the Committee on Claims a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to put to the credit of John H. Ellis, Paymaster of the army, $300, the amount unrecovered of a sum of money stolen from him at Leavenworth, Kansas.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Correspondence Between W. H. Herndon, Esq., and Rev. James Smith—Mr. Lincoln's Religious Opinions—The Ann Rutledge Episode.

The following correspondence, which was originally published in the Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* of February 9, will be read with special interest on this side of the ocean. It grew out of the publication of some extracts from a lecture on the Domestic History of Mr. Lincoln by W. H. Herndon, his friend and law partner. The correspondence sufficiently explains itself:—

EAST CAMNO, Strathmore, February 1, 1867.—To the Editor of the Dundee *Advertiser*—Sir:—Several weeks ago I read in the Dundee *Advertiser* an article which went the round of the papers, both in America and this country, headed "Curious Love Romance in the Life of Abraham Lincoln," which I was constrained to view as calculated to put a stigma on the character of the illustrious martyr, by representing him as one who was destitute of those finer feelings and affections which must necessarily adorn the character of every truly great and good man.

I lately received the following letter from the author of that article, which, in my opinion, not only opened the way, but rendered it my imperative duty to give him a rebuke in reply, of which I send you a copy, hoping its circulation will place our late beloved President and his family in a proper light before those who have read the shameful attack made upon them by the author of the "Ann Rutledge" romance. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES SMITH,
Late Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill.

—

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 20, 1866.—Mr. Smith—My Dear Sir:—I wish to ask of you a few questions. They are as follows:—

1. What year did you come to Springfield, Ill., as a preacher of the First Presbyterian Church, and what year did you leave?

2. Have you any writings—letters, or other such-like evidence—proofs to show that, while you were in this city, that Abraham Lincoln was converted to the belief that the Bible was God's special miraculous revelation; that he believed in special miraculous inspiration and miraculous conception—the miraculous conception of Jesus Christ, etc., as the orthodox Christian world teaches and preaches?

3. Was Mr. Lincoln an honest man? If you answer yes to the second and third questions, and produce written evidence, which you will please copy and send me as to the second question—why didn't he join your Church, the First Presbyterian Church of the City of Springfield?

If, in answer to the second question, you say you have no written or such-like evidence, please state to me what Mr. Lincoln did exactly and explicitly say on these questions. Give me his exact words, and not your understanding of them by any kind of implication. If you cannot give the exact words, give the words that are synonymous first, and, secondly, give the substance of the words.

It has become a matter of interest to me to know how to solve knowingly these questions. I knew you as a gentleman in this city for several years. I knew you as a Christian. As you were a gentleman before you were a Christian, I ask you in that capacity first to answer these questions, if you please, and then I ask you ditto as a Christian to answer the questions—if you please.

I was Mr. Lincoln's law partner when you were here, had been before, and continued to be. Yours, truly,

(Signed) W. H. HERNDON.

—

EAST CAMNO, Scotland, January 24, 1867.—W. H. Herndon, Springfield, Illinois—Sir:—Your letter of the 20th December was duly received. In it you ask me to answer several questions in relation to the late illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln. With regard to your second question, I beg leave to say it is a very easy matter to prove that, while I was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Mr. Lincoln did avow his belief in the Divine authority and inspiration of the Scriptures; and I hold that it is a matter of the last importance, not only to the present, but to all future generations of the great republic, and to all advocates of civil and religious liberty throughout the world that this avowal on his part, and the circumstances attending it, together with other interesting incidents illustrative of the excellence of his character, in my possession, should be made known to the public.

I am constrained, however, most respectfully to decline choosing you as the medium through which such communications shall be made by me. My reasons are as follows:—

Early in December last an article went the rounds of the papers in this country, purporting to be part of a lecture delivered by you on Mr. Lincoln's life and past history, which I read with feelings of mingled indignation and sorrow, because, coming as it did from his intimate friend and law partner, it was calculated to do the character of that great and good man an incalculable injury, deeply to wound the feelings of his heart-broken widow and her orphan boys, and to place that whole family, both the dead and living, in a most unenviable light before the public.

In the article referred to, speaking of the death and grave of Miss Ann Rutledge, you represent Mr. Lincoln as having said, "That his heart, sad and broken, was buried there." You gave it as your opinion "that he never addressed another woman 'yours affectionately;'" that "he generally and characteristically abstained from the word 'love,'" that he never ended his letters "yours affectionately," but always signed them "Your friend, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Now, sir, I maintain that every reflecting person who believes your statements to be true, is bound to reply to your third question—Abraham Lincoln was not an honest man, for he assiduously and perseveringly sued for the hand, the heart, the love, and the devotion for life of a young lady who was much admired for her intelligence, her fine conversational powers, and capable of making herself very agreeable in any circle, and who could, if so disposed, have wedded with the first of the land. This he did when, according to you, all he had to give in return was a dead heart, buried in the grave of another woman, and he was in such a mental condition that he had to abstain from the use of the word love. Therefore when that young lady accepted his suit, and consented to become his wife, he could not even go so far as to say, "I am yours affectionately." Nay, more, when Abraham Lincoln led his bride to the hymeneal altar, immediately before that bond was tied which death alone can dissolve, he most solemnly promised before God and man to be a faithful, loving, and affectionate husband until parted by death, when, according to you, he had neither love nor affection to bestow. Therefore, your sentiments being true, Abraham Lincoln was worse than a dishonest man.

He was often absent from his family, and no doubt wrote his wife many letters. According to you, he never ended any of these letters "Yours affectionately," but always "Your friend, Abraham Lincoln"—an insult which every lady of feeling and spirit would resent; and I must say, your statements being true, to me it is strange—nay, passing strange!—that the lady to whom these letters were addressed, who, you know as well as I do, possesses exquisite sensibility, spirit, and high sense of honor, not only did not resent the first insult of that sort, but patiently and silently submitted to the repetition of it from month to month and from year to year. And what a cold-hearted man he must have been who for many years thus treated the wife of his bosom, whom he had solemnly promised to love and cherish!

Your statements also contain a most cruel, and I fear malignant attack upon his heart-stricken widow, as one for whom her husband entertained no love, no affection.

Sir, was it not enough that she should be overwhelmed and stricken to the earth by the dreadful blow which has fallen upon her in the cruel death of her husband, but you must come on the scene and mingle your poisoned chalice into that cup of woe which she must drink even to the dregs?

This is not all; but the necessary tendency of your statements is to put a public brand upon the boys of that great and good man, to whom you are under so many and great obligations, as the sons of a man who never loved their mother.

Such is the character of the martyred President which must necessarily be drawn from the statements made concerning him, and given to the public by his intimate friend and law partner for twenty years.

A law office is by no means the best field for judging the characters of each other by those who are brought in contact there. No, sir. It is in the family circle the man exhibits himself as he really is—his bearing towards his wife; his treatment of his children and dependents, his free and easy conversations with those who are admitted to that circle. There are to be found the best tests by which a man's character and feelings are to be determined, and no one enjoys better opportunities to be enabled to put a proper estimate upon the members of it than the pastor who is respected and esteemed by them—who has buried their dead and baptized their living; who, in seasons of sorrow, has administered to them those consolations which the Gospel of the Son of God can alone communicate; who is viewed by certain of them as the honored instrument in bringing them from darkness to light—from the degradation of sin and misery to faith in Jesus and the hope of glory; who by them is held to have been "true to them ever in joy and sorrow," and, as a consequence, is admitted to their full confidence, and even in their secular affairs, when thought necessary, is asked for his advice and counsel. This is the man who, provided he possesses understanding and judgment above all others, is prepared to put a true estimate upon the characters of each of the members of such a family.

All the surviving members of it, I am assured, will testify that such was the position occupied by your humble servant in the family of Abraham Lincoln—to say nothing of his calls upon myself and our pleasant conversations in drives over the prairies. During seven years when he and myself were at home, scarcely two weeks ever passed during which I did not spend a pleasant evening in the midst of that family circle; and my intercourse with himself there convinced me that Abraham Lincoln was not only an honest, but pre-eminently an upright man—ever ready, so far as in his power, to render unto all their just dues—and that he was utterly incapable of withholding from the bride he led to the altar that which was her due, by giving her a heart dead and buried in the grave of another, but that, in the deep and honest sincerity of his soul, he gave her a heart overflowing with love and affection; and my intercourse with him and his family left the abiding impression upon my mind, by his demeanor towards her, that he was to the wife of his bosom a most faithful, loving, and affectionate husband, who would on no occasion have insulted her by sending her a letter closing with "Your friend, Abraham Lincoln." I do most solemnly testify that during my oft-repeated visits I never saw a frown upon his brow or heard him utter a harsh or unkind word to his lady, or any of her children, but seemed overflowing with geniality, good-humor, and kindness—clear proofs of his love and affection.

This, then, for the present, is the vindication of the character of the martyred President from the foul aspersions you, sir, have cast upon it; and by the person whose high honor it was to place before Mr. Lincoln arguments designed to prove the Divine authority and inspiration of the Scriptures, accompanied by the arguments of infidel objectors in their own language. To the arguments on both sides Mr. Lincoln gave a most patient, impartial, and searching investigation. To use his own language, he examined the arguments as a lawyer who is anxious to reach the truth investigates testimony. The result was the announcement by himself that the argument in favor of the Divine authority and inspiration of the Scriptures was unanswerable.

I could say much more on this subject, but, as you are the person addressed, for the present I decline. This much, however: The preparation of that work cost me long and arduous mental labor, and if no other effect was ever produced by it than the influence it exerted upon the mind of that man whose name thrills the heart of every patriotic American, I thank God that I was induced to undertake the work. Immediately after the above avowal, Mr. Lincoln placed himself and family under my pastoral care, and when at home he was a regular attendant on my ministry. I was always treated by him with high consideration, and he conferred upon me and mine disinterested acts of kindness.

To say nothing of higher motives, I would feel I was making a most unworthy return for his many kindnesses did I remain silent on the present occasion; more especially as the statement already referred to, made by you in your "Ann Rutledge" romance, followed by the letter from yourself—to which this is a reply—not only opened the way before, but, in my judgment, rendered it my imperative duty to speak out as I have done, and thus to rebuke the false friend, who, when their natural head and protector could no longer defend them, has entered into the sacred sanctuary of Mrs. Lincoln's family, has dragged its sorrow-stricken members from before its altar, and held them up to the public gaze as the wife and children of one who had no heart, no love, no affection to bestow upon them.

The assassin Booth, by his diabolical act, unwittingly sent the illustrious martyr to glory, honor, and immortality; but his false friend has attempted to send him down to posterity with infamy branded on his forehead, as a man who, notwithstanding all he did and all he suffered for his country's good, was destitute of those feelings and affections without which there can be no real excellence of character. Sir, I am, with due respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES SMITH.

N. B. It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of Christianity to learn that very shortly after Mr. Lincoln became a member of my congregation, at my request, in the presence of a large assembly, at the annual meeting of the Bible Society of Springfield, he delivered an address, the object of which was to inculcate the importance of having a Bible placed in the possession of every family in the State. In the course of his address he drew a striking contrast between the Decalogue and the moral codes of the most eminent lawgivers of antiquity, and closed (as near as I can recollect) in the following language:—"It seems to me that nothing short of Infinite Wisdom could by any possibility have devised and given to man this excellent and perfect moral code. It is suited to men in all the conditions of life, and includes all the duties they owe to their Creator, to themselves and their fellow-men."

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His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,568 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,703 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 181 Liens on City Property	155,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811.102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,546 00
		$1,407,321 26

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
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A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
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Aaron W. Gaskill.	Francis T. Atkinson,

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

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BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 607 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
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While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public. 3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stu6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.
All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.
The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.
I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.
These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils. LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.
All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 11mwsm

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
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SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
3 8 fmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 td 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 8, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, March 15, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
Six (6) dozen assorted Paint Brushes, 5° and 6°, "Clintons."
Four (4) dozen assorted Sash Brushes, Nos. 6 and 8, "Clintons."
Three (3) dozen Fitches, flat, ¼, ½, and ¾ inch.
Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob left, 5½ and 5 inch.
Two (2) dozen Rim Locks, knob right, 4½ and 5 inch.
Three hundred (300) lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, in 25 lb. kegs.
Two hundred (200) lbs

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE EIGHTH LECTURE.

CAUDLE HAS BEEN MADE A MASON—MRS. CAUDLE INDIGNANT AND CURIOUS.

"Now, Mr. Caudle,—Mr. Caudle, I say; oh! you can't be asleep already, I know—now, what I mean to say is this; there's no use, none at all, in our having any disturbance about the matter; but at last my mind's made up, Mr. Caudle; I shall leave you. Either I know all you've being doing to-night, or to-morrow morning I quit the house. No, no; there's an end of the marriage state, I think—an end of all confidence between man and wife—if a husband's to have secrets and keep 'em all to himself. Pretty secrets they must be, when his own wife can't know 'em! Not fit for any decent person to know, I'm sure, if that's the case. Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel, there's a good soul, tell me what's it all about? A pack of nonsense, I dare say; still,—not that I care much about it,—still I should like to know. There's a dear. Eh? Oh, don't tell me there's nothing in it: I know better. I'm not a fool, Mr. Caudle; I know there's a good deal in it. Now, Mr. Caudle, just tell me a little bit of it. I'm sure I'd tell you anything. You know I would. Well?

"Caudle, you're enough to vex a saint! Now, don't you think you are going to sleep; because you're not. Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a Mason, if I didn't suppose I was to know the secret too? Not that it's anything to know, I dare say; and that's why I'm determined to know it.

"But I know what it is; oh, yes, there can be no doubt. The secret is, to ill-use poor women; to tyrannize over 'em; to make 'em your slaves; especially your wives. It must be something of the sort, or you wouldn't be ashamed to have it known. What's right and proper never need be done in secret. It's an insult to a woman for a man to be a Free Mason, and let his wife know nothing about it. But, poor soul! she's sure to know it some how—for nice husbands they all make. Yes, yes, a part of the secret is to think better of all the world than their own wives and families. I'm sure men have quite enough to care for—that is, if they act properly—to care for them they have at home. They can't have much care to spare for the world besides.

"And I suppose they call you *Brother* Caudle? A pretty brother indeed! Going and dressing yourself up in an apron like a turnpike man, for that's what you look like. And I should like to know what the apron's for? There must be something in it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well, I only wish I was Queen for a day or two. I'd put an end to free-masonry and all such trumpery, I know.

"Now, come, Caudle; don't let us quarrel. Eh! you're not in pain, dear? What is it all about? What are you lying laughing there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my head about you.

"And you're not going to let me know the secret, eh? You mean to say—you're not? Now, Caudle, you know it's a hard matter to put me in a passion—not that I care about the secret itself: no, I wouldn't give a button to know it, for it's all nonsense, I'm sure. It isn't the secret I care about; it's the slight, Mr. Caudle; it's the studied insult that a man pays to his wife, when he thinks of going through the world keeping something to himself which he won't let her know. Man and wife one, indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a Mason—when he keeps a secret that sets him and his wife apart? Ha, you men make the laws, and so you take good care to have all the best of 'em to yourselves; otherwise a woman ought to be allowed a divorce when a man becomes a Mason—when he's got a sort of corner-cupboard in his heart—a secret place in his mind—that his poor wife is not allowed to rummage!

"Caudle, you sha'n't close your eyes for a week—no, you sha'n't—unless you tell me some of it. Come, there's a good creature; there's a love. I'm sure, Caudle, I wouldn't refuse you anything—and you know it, or ought to know it by this time. I only wish I had a secret! To whom should I think of confiding it, but to my dear husband? I should be miserable to keep it to myself, and you know it. Now, Caudle?

"Was there ever such a man? A man, indeed! A brute!—yes, Mr. Caudle, an unfeeling, brutal creature, when you might oblige me; and you won't. I'm sure I don't object to your being a mason; not at all, Mr. Caudle; I dare say it's a very good thing: I dare say it is—it's only your making a secret of it that vexes me. But you'll tell me—you'll tell your own Margaret? You won't! You're a wretch, Mr. Caudle.

"But I know why: oh, yes, I can tell. The fact is, you're ashamed to let me know what a fool they've been making of you. That's it. You, at your time of life—the father of a family! I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle.

"And I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? Lodge, indeed! Pretty place it must be, where they don't admit women. Nice goings on, I dare say. Then you call one another brethren. Brethren! I'm sure you'd relations enough; you didn't want any more.

"But I know what all this masonry's about. It's only an excuse to get away from your wives and families, that you may feast and drink together: that's all. That's the secret. And to abuse women—as if they were inferior animals, and not to be trusted. That's the secret; and nothing else.

"Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel. Yes, I know you're in pain. Still, Caudle, my love; Caudle! Dearest, I say, Caudle!"

"I recollect nothing more," says Caudle, "for I had eaten a hearty supper, and somehow became oblivious."

THE NINTH LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO GREENWICH FAIR.

"So, Mr. Caudle: I hope you enjoyed yourself at Greenwich. *How do I know you've been to Greenwich?* I know it very well, sir; know all about it: know more than you think I know. I thought there was something in the wind. Yes, I was sure of it, when you went out of the house to-day. I knew it by the looks of you, though I did'nt say anything. Upon my word! And you call yourself a respectable man; and the father of a family going to a fair among all sorts of people—at your time of life. Yes; and never think of taking your wife with you. Oh, no! You can go and enjoy yourself out, with *I* don't know who: go out, and make yourself very pleasant, I dare say. Don't tell me; I hear what a nice companion Mr. Caudle is: what a good-tempered person. Ha! I only wish people could see you at home, that's all. But so it is with men. They can keep all their good temper for out-of-doors—their wives never see any of it. Oh, dear! I'm sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman.

"Now, Caudle, I'm not in an ill temper; not at all. I know I used to be a fool when we were first married. I used to worry and fret myself to death when you went out; but I've got over that. I would not put myself out of the way now for the best man that ever trod. For what thanks does a poor woman get? None at all. No, it's those who don't care for their families, who are the best thought of. I only wish I could bring myself not to care for mine.

"And why couldn't you say, like a man, you were going to Greenwich Fair when you went out? It's no use your saying that, Mr. Caudle; don't tell me that you kidn't think of going; you'd made your mind up to it, and you know it. Aretty games you've had, no doubt! I should like to have been behind you, that's all. A man at your time of life!

"And I, of course, I never want to go out. Oh, no! I may stay at home with the cat. You couldn't think of taking your wife and children, like any other decent man to a Fair. Oh no; you never care to be seen with us. I'm sure, many people don't know your married at all; how can they? Your wife's never seen with you. Oh no; anybody but those belonging to you!

"Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes — and of course you went up and down the hill, running and racing with nobody knows who. Don't tell me; I know what you are when you're out. You don't suppose, Mr. Caudle, I've forgotten that pink bonnet, do you? No: I won't hold my tongue, and I'm not a foolish woman. It's no matter, sir, if the pink bonnet was fifty years ago—it's all the same for that. No: and if I live for fifty years to come, I never will leave off talking of it. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Caudle. Ha! few wives would have been what I've been to you. I only wish my time was to come over again, that's all; I wouldn't be the fool I have been.

"Going to a fair! and I suppose you had your fortune told by the gipsies? You needn't have wasted your money. I'm sure I can tell you your fortune if you go on as you do. Yes, the jail will be your fortune, Mr. Caudle. And it would be no matter—none at all—if your wife and children didn't suffer with you.

"And then you must go riding upon donkeys. *You didn't go riding upon donkeys?* Yes; its very well for you to say so: but I dare say you did. I tell you, Caudle, I know what you are when you're out. I wouldn't trust any of you—you, especially, Caudle.

"Then you must go in the thick of the fair, and have the girls scratching your coat with rattles! *You couldn't help it, if they did scratch your coat?* Don't tell me; people don't scratch coats unless they're encouraged to do it. And you must go in a swing, too. *You didn't go in a swing?* Well, if you didn't it was no fault of yours; you wished to go, I've no doubt.

"And then you must go into the shows? There—you don't deny that. You did go into a show. *What of it, Mr. Caudle?* A good deal of it, sir. Nice crowding and squeezing in those shows, I know. Pretty places! And you a married man and the father of a family. No, I won't hold my tongue. It's very well for you to threaten to get up. You're to go to Greenwich Fair, and race up and down the hill, and play at kiss in the ring. Pah! it's disgusting, Mr. Caudle. Oh, I dare say you did play at it: if you didn't, you'd have liked, and that's just as bad; and you can go into swings, and shows, and roundabouts. If I was you, I should hide my head under the clothes, and be ashamed of myself.

"And what is most selfish—most mean of you, Caudle—you can go and enjoy yourself, and never as much as to bring home for the poor children a gingerbread nut. Don't tell me that your pocket was picked of a pound of nuts! Nice company you must have been in to have your pocket picked.

"But I dare say I shall hear all about it to-morrow. I've no doubt, sir, you were dancing at the Crown-and-Anchor. I should like to have seen you. No: I'm not making myself ridiculous. It's you that's making yourself ridiculous; and everybody that knows you says so. Everybody knows what I have to put up with from you.

"Going to a fair, indeed! At your time"—

"Here," says Caudle, "I dozed off, hearing confusedly the words—hill—gipsies—rattles—roundabouts—swings—pink bonnet—nuts."

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HASTINGS'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, March 19, under the supervision of Lieutenant Edward Hunter, 12th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, sale to commence at 10 A. M., a quantity of unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting in part of—

75 Four-horse Army Wagons.
10 Two-horse do.
19 Two-horse Ambulances.
1 Four-horse do.
1 One-horse do.
12 Carts.
100 Sets Lead-mule Harness.
65 Sets Wheel-mule do.
20 Sets Lead-ambulance Harness.
55 Sets Wheel-ambulance do.
18 Caldrons.
66 Coal Office Stoves.
21 Cylinder do.
11 Cook do.
43 Wood do.
7 Cook Ranges.
1 Hose Carriage.
1 Hose Reel.
2468 feet large Hose.
147 feet small do.
221 Saddle Blankets.
101 Wagon Covers.
86 yards Cocoa Matting.
395 lbs. assorted Rope.
5060 lbs. old Tire Iron.
2060 lbs. Iron Shoes.
25 Ambulance Wheels.

Together with Bridles, Gum Buckets, Halter Chains, Canvas Horse Covers, Anvils, McClellan Saddles, Carpenters' Tools, such as Hammers, Saws, Braces, and Bits, Blacksmith Tools, etc.

Sale will be continued each day until the whole amount is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers are required to remove their purchases within ten days of day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig. Gen.,
Acting Chief Quartermaster,
3 11 7t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer,
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1867.

Will be sold at auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867, 18,000¼ lbs. ASSORTED MACHINE AND OTHER THREADS; also, a large quantity of WHITE AND COLORED SPOOL COTTON, assorted sizes, *all in good condition*, of the following makers:—"Raleigh," "Caldwell," "Hall & Moody," "Barbour," "Bainbridge," "Holden," "Marshalls'," and "Stuarts'." Samples can be seen, and catalogues obtained, at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, at the office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 Girard street, and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Terms.—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Crosman, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army,

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A.,
3 7 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer,

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

Only All-Rail Route to the South and Southwest.

VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD,

In connection with the
P., W., & B.; Va. & Tenn., and E. Tenn. & Va. RR

The bridge at Washington having been rebuilt, cars will run through from PHILADELPHIA to LYNCHBURG WITHOUT CHANGE.

NO WATER TRANSPORTATION, AND LESS HANDLING by this route than any other.

Through Bills of Lading given to prominent Southern points.

To avoid frequent changes, shippers will please mark goods via

O. and A. RR.,

and send to Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and CHERRY Streets.

Rates at all times as low as those charged by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON, Agent,
3 4 tfrp No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2tf GENERAL AGENT.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 10 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded at low rates.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are fitted to ply the route. When a stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
1 15 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4:30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents R. R. CHUMAR, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12 00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room a sleeping cars Passengers are not suubject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line on have the advantage of comfort and price are particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN ALLEN,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office No 631 Chesnut street and Thirteenth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street Philadelphia, November 19 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and South west, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. Freight, 5:30 P. M.

Salem, at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.

Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.

Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9:00 A. M. will go through the same day

Freight Delivery, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 15 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:51 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:36 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Jeddo, Wilkesbarre, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains will leave New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12:15 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:35 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Jenkintown for Lumberville, at Doylestown.

At 3:25 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Manch Chunk, etc. etc.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.

2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:20 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 5:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 7:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 112 S. THIRD Street. 1 1¾

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.

Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:10 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

H. W. WYNNE, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

A. ER, General Sup., Erie 1 1¾

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE,

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stop

THE CHIGNON CRAWLERS.

Live Items from the Heads of the People.

The publication of the "Chignon Horror," revealed by a scientific writer in the London *Lancet*, showing that in every "waterfall" not composed of the natural hair of the wearer (and possibly in cases even where the hair is natural) there are myriads of parasitic gregarines, has called out numerous communications on the subject, all lively and prolific in suggestions, from which we select the following:—

NOT PEDICULI, BUT ANIMALCULÆ.

SIR:—You and the scientific writer in the London *Lancet* are both in error in speaking of the parasites in the "chignons" as *pediculi*, or *buriakes*, or *gregarines*. They are merely *animalculæ*, thousands of which may be seen in a single drop of water, and of course millions would be manifest in a "waterfall."

Yours respectfully, H.

HOW GREGARINES ARE GENERATED.

SIR:—It is a great mistake to suppose that the *pediculi humani capitis* are generated in waterfalls or chignons because these ornaments are made from foreign hair. The generation naturally arises from the *position* in which the waterfalls are placed upon the head. They are located in juxtaposition to the bumps of amativeness, and the warmth of these bumps produces the *pediculi* at once, and in any quantity, with no apparent exhaustion to the waterfall wearer. If the waterfalls were worn in any other place on the head, there would be no spontaneous generation of *gregarines*, though the production might continue from other and quite natural causes. Following our advice, several ladies, whose heads have lately been "examined" in our office, are now avoiding the danger of wearing their waterfalls on the back of the head, and are placing them as near the top of the head as the present style of bonnets will permit.

F. & S., Phrenologists, *et cet.*

THE COMPOSITION OF CHIGNONS.

SIR:—As one of the preservers of the public peace, I deem it my duty to allay the excitement growing out of the "chignon horror," by detailing a faithful account of a vivisection of a first-class waterfall, made by myself on the night of the 10th ultimo. My duties call me to the doorway of some one of the theatres at the close of the evening performances. After the last carriage had driven away from the Arch on the night in question, I turned to go home, and stumbled over what I supposed to be a small boy huddled up in the doorway, and asleep. Upon examination (after striking it with my baton), I found that it was a large-sized waterfall. I took it home, and found it to be composed of the following materials:—Item, a piece of an old buffalo robe; item, a hair pillow; item, the long lost books of Livy; item, a Zouave uniform jacket; the whole enclosed in an old copy of the *Age*, containing that article on "China," and covered with hair. Not even the "gregarines" could stand this collection of chignon compounds, for there were none visible either to microscopic examination or to the naked eye.

—— —— Policeman, No. —.

HOW TO SLAUGHTER THE GREGARINES.

SIR:—I have every reason to believe that waterfalls are infested with millions of living parasites. Some of those which have been sent to me to be dressed or "made up" literally swarmed with gregarious pediculean buriakes. It is, as the London *Lancet* says, utterly useless to subject the chignons to heat—three hundred nor three thousand degrees of heat will not kill the *pediculi*. But, sir, my infallible investigator and invigorator, which removes dandruff, restores the hair to the natural color, cures the sick headache, and will turn a tin "Saratoga" into an old-fashioned hair trunk, is a dead shot also to the gregarines. It will—(Note.—The rest of this valuable communication may possibly appear as an advertisement: we are not quite sure it will not appear in any other form in our columns.)

A CHIGNON "COMMISSION."

SIR:—There is no doubt whatever that the chignon wearers are not only filling our theatres, churches, and private houses with gregarines (*pediculi humani capitis*), but that myriads of these plagues of Egypt are conveyed from one part of the city to the other, and from person to person, in the street cars. Is there a remedy? In my opinion there is. It is simply to have a "commission" for the control of chignons. We have now a street-cleaning commission, a commission of health, a commission of charities and correction, a commission of the fire department, and the daily commission of municipal mistakes without number. Now let us have a chignon commission, and if such a commission does not at once remove the gregarines, let the Citizens' Association put forward some volunteer who will gladly and completely do the work for a half million or so of the public money. Yours, etc., A TAX PAYER.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

SIR:—I have worn a waterfall night and day, without once removing it, till I read your article on the "chignon horror." I then took off my waterfall, gave one look at it, and—swooned. I have long felt something moving all over my head, and there has been a constant tendency on my part to—shall I say it?—to scratch! I now know the cause. I have abandoned my chignon, and have forbidden the wearing of them by my daughters. Peace and quiet now reign in a lately nearly distracted household. Those who wish for similar happiness must leave off their waterfalls.

THE MOTHER OF A LARGE FAMILY.

SIR:—There must be some mistake about no "degree of heat destroying the gregarines." Do as I did. Put the waterfall in the stove, close the door about two minutes, then open it, and if you see any "gregarines," or, for that matter, any waterfall, I am mistaken, that's all.

JULIA W——.

We have other and more serious communications. An importer of artificial hair writes that the whole "horror" was created to damage his business. Several ladies send notes of alarm, softened somewhat by the belief that the "gregarines" are not *pediculi* or *burlakes*, but a much more common bug, known as humbug. It is evident, however, that the idea (if not the gregarines) has got into the heads of the people that waterfalls are generators of *pediculi*, and we may safely presume that the public mind will by-and-by be set at rest on this question of national importance by a report from a Congressional Chignon Investigating Committee, or, possibly, by a new plan for the general reconstruction of waterfalls and chignons.

A Jealous Monkey.

At Lyons, France, a ferocious monkey of large size escaped from a menagerie, and reached the provision wagon, where it commenced to regale itself. Over this animal the proprietor's daughter only had control. The proprietor seized a whip and threatened the animal, who, before receiving a blow, flew at him, threw him on his back, and tearing at his flesh, was crunching at the bones of his arm, when the shrieks of the wretched victim attracted the whole *personnel* of the menagerie, but no one among them dared to approach the beast. Suddenly the unfortunate man's daughter was inspired with an idea. She dragged a clown behind the bars of the cage, opposite the open door, and told him to kiss her. On the sound of this salutation the monkey, jealous, as many animals are (and who could not endure any mark of affection bestowed on anything but himself), and howling with rage, turned round, and, believing them to be in the cage, dashed into it in order to fly at the clown. Needless to add, the door was instantly closed and barred. The proprietor's arm had to be amputated.

"DUMMIES" IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis County Court has withdrawn the right granted the street railroad companies to use steam in propelling their cars. The "dummy" engines worked well, but scared teams continually, causing great annoyance and some mischief.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22§

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF
ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful Country Seat, with fine large House and Barn, and eighteen acres of Land, on School House Lane, near Germantown.
Small Houses, Nos. 230 and 232, in Raspberry alley, west side, between Locust and Spruce streets.
A large Building Lot, S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Spruce street, 154 feet on Twenty-first, and 176 feet on Spruce street. Apply to J. W. RYERSS,
3 1 ftuel* No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on the SOUTH SIDE OF SPRUCE STREET, west of Twentieth street, 204 feet front on Spruce street by 120 feet in depth to a twenty feet wide street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
3 12 3t* No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE (POSSESSION WITH DEEDS), Brown Stone Dwelling, twelve Rooms, and all conveniences. Mansard Roof. Lot 40 by 160 feet. South side of Spruce street, above Forty-first.
Also, Three-story Dwelling, with two-story Back Buildings, No. 663 N. Thirteenth street.
3 9 3t* F. A. TREGO, No. 506 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 90 feet deep. For sale after the 6th of April. Will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to P. MADEIRA,
3 9 6t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

COAL YARDS AT RICHMOND FOR RENT.
Six Coal Yards, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, at the corner of RICHMOND and CUMBERLAND Streets, lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, will be separately rented to the highest and best bidder for one year each. The rent will be payable monthly in advance, and the same security will be required for rent and tolls as is given by other retailers.
For further information apply to CHARLES WESTON, Agent at Richmond.
Bids will be addressed, in writing, until SATURDAY next, at 6 P. M., to CHARLES E. SMITH, President,
3 12 5t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 27 tfrp No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, situate in THIRTY-FOURTH Street, above Market, West Philadelphia. 3 9 3t*

WEDDING CARDS
PARTY INVITATIONS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 11tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 11 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

Our own importation of
J. N. RICHARDSON SONS & OWDEN'S
HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND FINE
LINENS,
By the piece or yard, at less than recent prices.

Power-Loom Table Damasks, best make imported, at 75 cents, and upwards.
Bleached Linen Damasks, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Heavy Royal Barnsley Table Damasks, four grades.
Finest Damask Table Cloths.
Napkins, $2·50, $3·25, $4·00, $5·00, and $6·00 per dozen.
Doylies, cheapest to very finest imported.
Towels, every grade, kind, and color made, 20 cents to $1·00.

WINE CLOTHS.

Two yards wide Wine Cloths, new patterns, best goods.

WHITE GOODS
Are very much lower than last season.

Plain, Striped, and Plaid Nainsooks, yard or piece.
Large Dress Plaid Nainsooks, yard or piece.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 4-4 and 5-4 wide, yard or piece.
Striped India twills, all the qualities.
Piques, neat and bold figures, and striped.
Handkerchiefs, a complete assortment.
50 cent Hose, an auction bargain.
Best half Hose, all the sizes. [1 2 stuth4p
Linen Long Lawn, for infants' wear.
Diapers, yard or piece, for infants' wear.
White Goods, every kind, for infants' wear.
Finest Flannels made, for infants' wear.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flanneis, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29§

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22§

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,
Opened this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25; Ingrain Carpets, wool fillings, 40, 50, and 60c.; English Tapestry Brussels, at only $1·75; Three-ply Imperial at $2; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; White Matting, 25, 31, 40c.; Red Check at 50c.; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 50c.; Woollen Druggets, $1 to 1·90; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50 to 62c.; cheap lot of Dress Goods at 30c., worth 50c.; Cloth Table Covers, $1·50; Alpacas, 30c., to $1; Cassimeres, 50c. to $1·50; Table Linens, 45c. to $1·50; Fast-colored Chintzes, 12½c.
CHEAP LOT OF WET GOODS.
Wide Bleached Sheetings, only 25c., worth 30c.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 20c.; fine Unbleached at 17c., worth 25c.; lot Towels at 16c. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.
To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.
200 PIECES
Power-Loom Table Linen,
SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION
PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.
GEORGE MILLIKEN'S
FAMILY LINEN STORE,
9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SPRING ASSORTMENT.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The subscribers are now receiving of their own importation, and from the late
AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
A large lot of
HUCKABACK TOWELLING, VERY CHEAP.
CHEAP FRENCH AND IRISH SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.
A very large assortment of
EMBROIDERED AND TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS IN GREAT VARIETY.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also, a large lot of very cheap
CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS
FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 25 8t No. 920 CHESNUT Street

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.
In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
EMBRACING
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS.
ETC. ETC.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

DRESS MAKING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.)
On Thursday Morning,
March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, slippers, etc.
Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of buyers is called. [3 9 5t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,
STOCKS.
Particulars in future advertisements.
REAL ESTATE.
Ridge Avenue—Valuable lot and frame messuages above Wiley street.
Ninth and Cherry Streets, S. E. corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.
Christian Street—Building lot north side, west of Gray's Ferry road.
Germantown—Fisher's Lane Station. Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.
Chesnut Hill—Lot of over 10 acres, on the road leading from Wissahickon Turnpike to Germantown Turnpike.
Locust Street, near Fifty-second Street. Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.
Delanco, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly Street, near Second street. [3 6 d12t
Monroe County, Pa.—Two Tracts of Land, Tunkhannock Township, containing together 58 acres.
Centre County, Pa.—433 acres in Rush Township.
STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.
$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$3,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.
$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.
$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.
$100 6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.
100 shares Allentown Rolling Mill.
141 " Allentown Iron Company.
186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.
297 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.
100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
15 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
100 " Susquehanna Canal Company.
2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.
50 " North American Oil Company.
300 " Mammoth Oil Company
200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.
200 " Flenniken Oil Company.
3000 " Spring Dale Oil Company.
100 " Sumner Oil Company.
3000 " Florence Oil Company.
800 " Fulton Coal Company. [3 12 9t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 308 WALNUT Street.
Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.
They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.
2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.
Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.
Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 414 Gaskill street.
Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.
Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.
Two desirable Building Lots, corner of Woodbine, Wilson and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 23§

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
FOURTH GREAT SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
March 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large consignment of new goods, just received from Joseph Deakin & Sons, consisting in part of—Meat dishes; oyster and soup tureens; venison dishes, with covers; entree dishes; epergnes; dish covers, in sets of six; ice pitchers; gold-lined tea sets of six pieces, with urns and kettles to match; cake-baskets; salmons; wine sets; dinner and breakfast castors; card receivers; flower vases; pickle sets; spoon holders; butter dishes, etc.
CUTLERY.
Comprising a large assortment of ivory balance handle table and tea knives, with steel, buff, and game carvers to match. Also, mahogany and morocco cases, containing—Fish carvers; fish knives, and complete sets of dessert knives, with ivory; pencils, with plated handles; spoons and forks, in plain, beaded, and king's patterns, etc.
On exhibition Saturday and Monday. [3 8 4t
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture.
PIANO FORTE.—Also, one superior rosewood Piano Forte, made by G. & A. Barmore.
LARGE MIRRORS.—Several large French plate mantel and pier Mirrors, etc. [3 12 3t
SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.
On Monday Afternoon,
March 18, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, a collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper American Coins. Also, foreign Coins, Colonials, Medals, etc. Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Auction Store. [3 12 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, 6000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, 1500 DOZEN L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC. ETC., by catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday,
March 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and very attractive assortment of new goods, just landed, and suited to present and approaching sales.
FINE WALNUT EXTENSION TABLE, DESK, ETC. ETC.
Also, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, one fine solid walnut 12-feet extension table, made to order; fine desk and book case, office screen, etc. etc. 3 9 3t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE 6000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.
Also, on Wednesday:—
Pieces plain, check, and stripe Cambrics, from low to finest qualities.
do plain, check, and stripe Nainsooks.
do plain Jaconets and Cambrics.
do India Mull and Book Muslins.
do Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, etc., being a full line of most desirable qualities imported.
L. C. HDKFS LINEN GOODS.
Also, full lines, viz.:—
—— dozen Ladies' 5-8 plain L. C. Hdkfs.
do Ladies' 5-8 hemstitched do.
do Gents' 4-4 plain do.
do Gents' 3-4 hemmed and colored border do.
Also, an invoice of Linen Diaper, Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, etc.
STOCK OF GOODS.
Also, on Wednesday:— [3 11 2t
The entire stock of a first-class city retail Hosiery and Notion Store, comprising the usual assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, etc., selected for first-class sales.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER VASES, URNS AND OBJECTS OF ART.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
12th and 13th instant, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of finely executed vases and ornaments, lately received from Italy, comprising Roman and Gothic vases and urns, agate Hebe vases, amarmo card-receivers and fruit holders, tazzas, sienna urns, marble fruit, bronze groups, fancy woods, etc. etc.
The assortment will be arranged for examination on Monday, 11th instant. [3 6 6t
EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANTLY FRAMED CHROMOS AND FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS.
B. Scott, Jr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Thursday and Friday,
March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening of each day, the entire stock of a party declining the business. The pictures and frames are of the most costly and varied character, and will be sold positively without reserve.
Open for examination on Monday. [3 9 6t

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 8 5t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
March 15, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 3 11 4t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
March 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 12 5t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS;
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of KESSLER & CASSADY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
PHILADELPHIA, March, 1866.
PARK H. CASSADY will continue the Hat and Cap Business at the old stand, No. 253 N. EIGHTH Street. 3 11 3t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion 1m

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
1m No. 232½ North SECOND Street.